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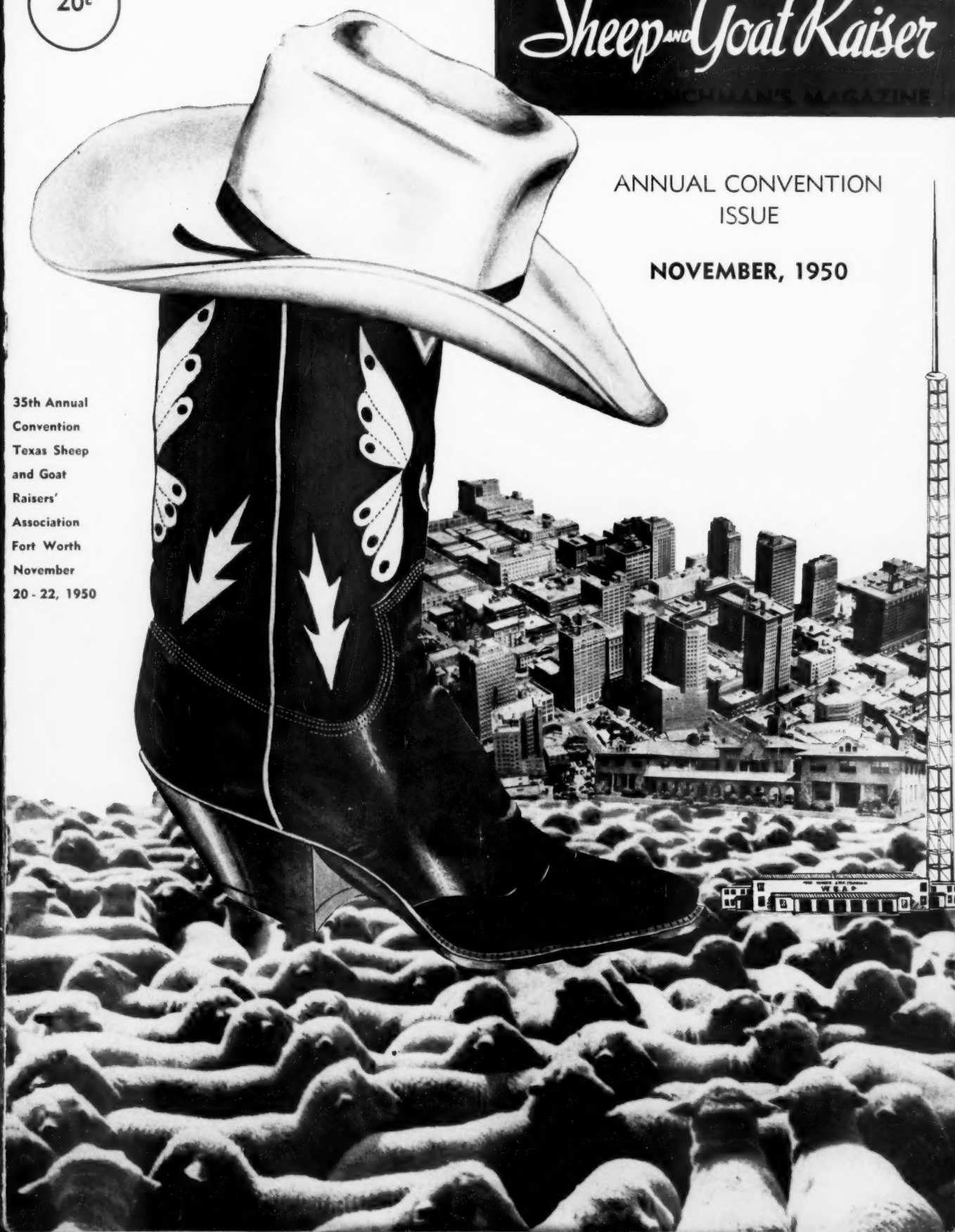
Sheep AND Goat Raiser

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

ANNUAL CONVENTION
ISSUE

NOVEMBER, 1950

35th Annual
Convention
Texas Sheep
and Goat
Raisers'
Association
Fort Worth
November
20 - 22, 1950



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THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

Established August, 1920

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

SHEEP and GOAT RAISERS, MAGAZINE

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER

Published at
San Angelo, Texas, for October 1, 1950
County of Tom Green, State of Texas

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. M. Phillips, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher and Editor of The Sheep & Goat Raiser and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form to-wit:

That the name and address of the publisher, owner and editor is H. M. Phillips, San Angelo, Texas. Managing editor, none. Business manager, Mrs. Lucille Chapman.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, or other securities are: None.

H. M. PHILLIPS, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1950.

(SEAL) IDA GERBER
My commission expires June 1, 1951.

Fort Worth Host to Sheep and Goat Men November 20-21-22

RANCHMEN FROM all over Texas and from other states will gather November 20-22 for the 35th annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. Jake Mayfield, President, anticipates a large attendance and is urging all producers of sheep and goats to attend.

Bustling Fort Worth, long known as the center of the nation's sheep market industry, is riding the crest of a \$100,000,000 building movement. Sixty-one building permits indicate the vigor of the growth of Fort Worth. Two new hotels are being constructed to augment those which will be hosts to the ranchmen in their convention. Business is booming also in the livestock industry, and while

enthusiastic about this industrial growth, Fort Worth is still primarily a livestock center and is proud of it.

The program for the convention is drawn from a varied list of outstanding speakers, new and well known to the ranch people. Fort Worth citizens are leaving nothing undone to co-operate with the officials of the Association to see that the program goes over in its usual efficient manner and that the entertainment features which will be presented will more than measure up to the expectation of the visitors.

The complete program for the general convention is presented on this page as is that for the ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Program - Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc. Fort Worth, Texas

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20

- 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. - Registration Lobby, Hotel Texas
1:30 P. M. to 2:00 P. M. - Meeting of Board of Directors Ball Room, Hotel Texas
2:00 P. M. - Meeting of Standing Committees
4:00 P. M. - Meeting of Budget Committee
5:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M. - Social Hour Blue Bonnett Court, Hotel Texas
9:00 P. M. to 1:00 A. M. - Dance Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Texas
Social Hour sponsored by Livestock and Related Industries of Fort Worth

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

- 9:00 A. M. - Call to Order by President Mayfield Ball Room, Hotel Texas
Invocation - Rev. James N. Morgan, Pastor, North Fort Worth Baptist Church, Fort Worth
Address of Welcome - George Thompson, Jr., President, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce
Response to Welcome - J. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas
Election of Committee of 5 to Nominate 1951 Directors
President's Report
Secretary's Report
Traffic Counsel's Report
Speaker - Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President, Texas Technological College Lubbock

Noon Recess

- 2:00 P. M. - Movie: "The Nation's Meat" Ball Room, Hotel Texas
General Meeting
Report of Special Sheep Sanitary Committee, Penrose Metcalfe, Chairman
Speaker - Stephen H. Hart, Attorney, National Livestock Tax Committee, Denver, Colorado
Speaker - C. J. Fawcett, General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corp., Boston Massachusetts
Meeting of Resolutions Committee
6:00 P. M. - Warehousemen's Reception and Dinner
Sponsored by Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
8:30 P. M. - Style Show - "Make It Yourself with Wool and Mohair," Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Texas
Sponsored by Woman's Auxiliary of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. Music sponsored by Livestock and Related Industries of Fort Worth

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22

- 9:00 A. M. - Motion Picture
Speaker - Howard Vaughn, President, National Wool Growers Association, Dixon, California
Speaker - C. E. Fisher, Superintendent, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Spur, Texas
Speaker - Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson, U. S. Senator from Texas

To Members and Friends of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the Thirty-Fifth Annual meeting of your Association, to be held in Fort Worth, November 20th to 22nd.

Through our years of friendship we feel that you need no special invitation to come back to Fort Worth. We want you to come and feel at home and be at home.

We would be most happy to have you feel that you are one of us; to let us know your every wish in order that we may make your visit as pleasant as possible.

So, won't you come to Fort Worth November 20th, 21st and 22nd and just be one of us for three days.

We will be looking for you!

BILL PIER

Program Woman's Auxiliary

NOVEMBER 20, 1950

- 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. - Registration Lobby, Hotel Texas
5:30 - 7:00 P. M. Social Hour for Members and Guests Blue Bonnett Court, Hotel Texas
9:00 P. M. - 1 A. M. - Dance Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas
Ken McGarrity Orchestra
(Social Hour and Dance given by Livestock and Related Industries of Fort Worth)

NOVEMBER 21, 1950

- 10:30 A. M. - Meeting of Women's Auxiliary Cactus Room, Hotel Texas
Call to Order - Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., President, Uvalde
Address of Welcome - Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw
Reading of Minutes of Last Quarterly Meeting
Response to Welcome - Mrs. J. W. Vance
Reading of Correspondence
Reports of Officers and Committees
1st Vice President - Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton
Secretary - Mrs. G. R. Kothmann, Junction
2nd Vice President - Mrs. Floyd McMullan, San Angelo
Treasurer - Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Jr., Austin
Parliamentarian - Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction
Historian - Mrs. Gus Witting, Jr., Junction
State Publicity - Miss Sue Flanagan, San Angelo
National Publicity - Mrs. J. W. Vance, Coleman
Weaving Center - Mrs. Felix Real, Jr.
Scholarship Fund - Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Jr., Austin
Speaker - Miss Nona Lou Greene, Fashion Editor, Radio Station WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas
Adjourn

- 12:30 P. M. - Luncheon for Auxiliary Members and Style Show Contestants Tourmaline Room, Worth Hotel
Sponsored by Livestock Interests, Fort Worth Stockyards
8:30 P. M. - "Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair" State Contest Style Show Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas

NOVEMBER 22, 1950

- 10:00 A. M. - Meeting of Woman's Auxiliary Cactus Room, Hotel Texas
Reading of Minutes of last meeting
Unfinished business
New Business
Report of Resolutions Committee
President's Report
Report of Nominating Committee - Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sr., Chairman
Election of Officers
Installation of Officers
Adjourn

Noon Recess

- 2:00 P. M. - Business Session
Report of Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde
Report of Committee of 5 to Nominate 1951 Directors
Report of All Standing and Special Committees
Report of General Resolutions Committee
Election of 1951 Officers
Selection of 1951 Convention City
Adjourn
3:00 P. M. - Meeting of 1951 Board of Directors



JAKE MAYFIELD
President
Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association

IT IS with a great deal of pleasure that I have this opportunity to address these words to the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association who have honored me during the past year as their leader, because this gives me the opportunity to thank them for the splendid support they have given their organization during my term of office. I also want to urge that this support be continued in the future and that the same unselfish and cooperative support be as freely given to the future leaders of the organization as has been so generously given me.

I suppose that it is only natural for any man to become more endeared to an organization after having been its leader for a time. At any rate it is definitely so in my case. I have more clearly realized the great importance of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association to the ranchmen of this state—to all ranchmen, not merely the producers of sheep and goats because now, as never before, the livestock industry must work as a unit to succeed in solving the multitude of problems which are encountered from day to day, and I have watched the work of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and other organizations with similar objectives and with such first hand contact and personal action more fully comprehend the significant nature of the work of these grower organizations and how hopeless and helpless the producers would be without such a protective and inspirational organization.

I sincerely urge the more active co-operation of the individual producer that he also will come to realize more fully the strength and value and the future promise of our Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. It is doing a wonderful job today but its potential force for beneficial accomplishment has barely been touched.

Throughout the year our organization has tried to meet with problems as they came up. The Secretary and I have made numerous trips in this state and in others and to the nation's capital in behalf of grower problems. Many of the growers on committees of the association and others who, because of their interest in the Association's problems, answered a plea for assistance, have also represented the association in various matters of import to the industry. Inasmuch as these activities of the association and its representatives are multitude and various a detailed recount is not necessary here. I know, however, of no matter coming to the association's attention that has been neglected. It would be too much to say that all matters have been dispatched successfully but the association has done constructive work and successful work, too, on many of these problems.

Briefly recalling, the wool and mohair marketing committee of the association has been most active. While wool and mohair prices are today in healthy condition, the work of this committee may be highly significant should the future prices suffer material decline.

The work of the Livestock Tax Committee of this association, in co-operation with other organizations, has been of inestimable benefit to the producers of livestock and this and every other state. I emphatically urge the continued support of this most worthwhile work.

The work of lamb promotion has been inactive except by the association's support of the National Livestock and Meat Board. Prices for lamb and mutton have been very favorable and this meat has been meeting with ready acceptance throughout the nation.

The association's livestock theft committee has been most active, closely watching the situation in livestock thievery. I personally recommend that the individual grower take the advice of this committee and protect his sheep and goats by fire branding or tattooing in order that there can be positive identification of ownership when the question arises. The Texas Rangers have been very cooperative and to them in behalf of the association I give my thanks.

The predatory animal committee has had an active year and a fruitful one in its service to the association.

A special sheep sanitary committee appointed this year has been active in ways and means of protecting the sheep and goatmen from the spread of sheep scabs. This work of vital importance will be continued, I trust, with utmost vigor and I hope that the successful solution of this menace to the industry will be found.

I am keenly appreciative of the co-operation and support in the association work by other livestock organizations and groups. The Experiment Station, the Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture officials have been most cooperative and sympathetic in our work during the past year. The Texas wool and mohair warehousemen, banks and loan companies have also cooperated splendidly with us. The Chambers of Commerce and citizenship of the host towns, Lubbock, Alpine, Coleman, for our directors' meetings have displayed unusual hospitality and courtesy and to these I offer the sincere thanks of the association and myself.

It is also a pleasure for me to command the work of your office employees who have conscientiously and efficiently conducted the affairs of the organization. Problems brought through the office by letter and in person have always been handled promptly and courteously.

The year of 1950 has seen unusual financial support given the association

by its membership, reaching a point doubtless not approached in the thirty-five year history of our organization. It is my hope that such loyal support be continued to the association in futures so that the association can continue to grow in stature and service.

Sincerely,

JAKE MAYFIELD,
Pres., Texas Sheep &
Goat Raisers' Assn.

P. S. I look forward to meeting each of you at the Annual Convention. I sincerely hope that every member will be present. It will be a good meeting with business and entertainment of interest to every member.

RESERVATIONS FOR NATIONAL MEETING AT CASPER, WYOMING

THE NATIONAL Wool Growers Association convention will be held this year at Casper, Wyoming, December 5 through 8. Texans are already planning this trip and some fifteen have made reservations. Others may do so by writing the Association office in San Angelo.

Train fare is \$179.22 round trip for one person in compartment or \$150.02 round trip for one person in bedroom from San Angelo. The train is scheduled to leave San Angelo 8:50 P. M., December 2; and 3 P. M. December 3 from Ft. Worth. From Ft. Worth rail rates are about \$25 per person cheaper.

Some study has been given the possibility of chartering a Pioneer Air Line plane for the trip, necessitating 24 passengers. The round trip under this plan is \$90.83 and the travel time approximately 7 hours. The round trip fare from San Angelo by commercial air line is \$133.26.

Further information regarding the National meeting can be secured from the Association secretary, Ernest Williams, San Angelo.

Don Hansen, wool buyer for Walter M. Marston Co., Boston contracted about 75,000 fleeces of 12-months wool in Roswell and Artesia, N. M. at 76¢ to 85 cents a pound.

L. M. (Slim) Murphy of Johnson City, representing Thurmond & Cuneo, Boston bought some 65,000 fleeces at Roswell paying up to 90 cents for some choice wool.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Ewton of Hereford, Texas have purchased a ranch on the Apispha River above Gularre, Colorado from Mr. and Mrs. John Masch. The ranch consists of approximately 5000 acres and is located about 18 miles above Aguilar. The

price of the land was over \$100,000, excluding the purchase of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Masch and their three children, John, Jr., Bill, and Mariann, plan to live on the ranch until next spring when Mr. and Mrs. Ewton and their son Wiley take possession.

The sale was made in October through Jeannette and Bill Thach of Walsenburg.

The Bert Herron Ranch, 20 miles west of Walsenburg, Colo., on Oak Creek, consisting of approximately 6,000 acres has been sold to Charles E. Disert of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Vernon Mills of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The owners, who have already taken possession, plan to run Hereford cattle. Mr. Disert is president of the Charles Disert Corporation of Milwaukee, and Mr. Mills has operated ranches in New Mexico and Texas.

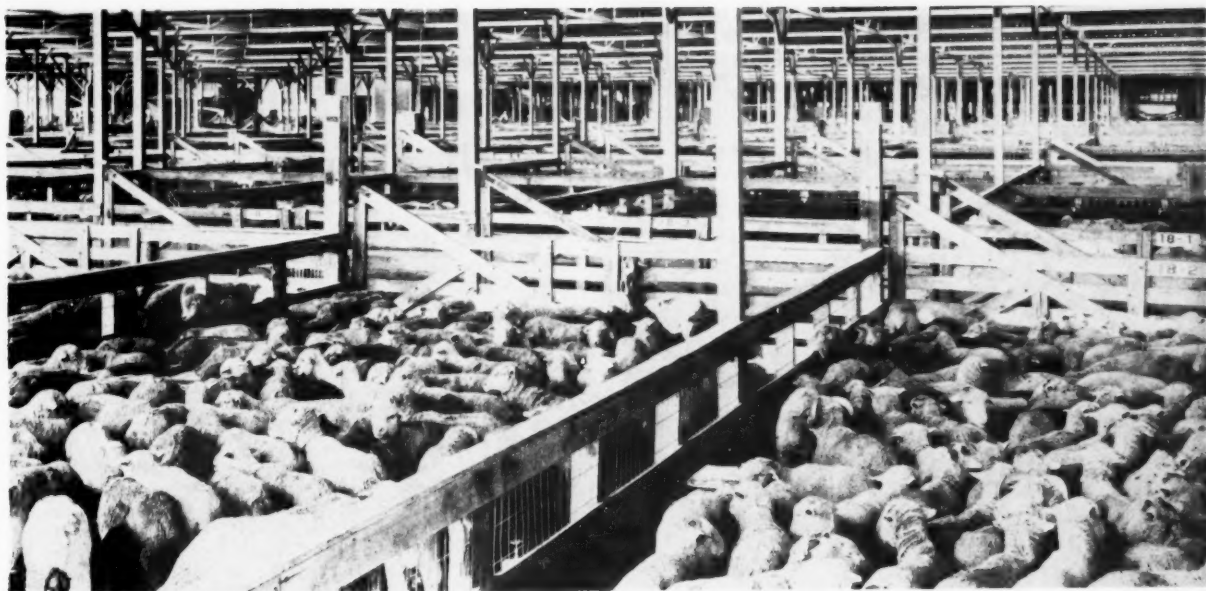
The transaction was made through the Southern Colorado Land and Livestock Co.

The effect of the new Kansas requirement on the dipping of Texas sheep may be evident next year in the sale and shipment of pairs, ewes and lambs next spring.

The Kansas law requires that sheep going from Texas into Kansas must be dipped. It is difficult to dip ewes and lambs because of the tendency of the ewe to disown the lamb after dipping.

Bill Locklear of San Angelo sold 500 mixed Rambouillet lambs to Walton Kothmann of Menard. Weight was 63 pounds and the price, 29 cents. Homer and Rip Hobby of San Angelo and Eden arranged the sale.

Locklear delivered 260 yearling ewes at \$25.500 a head to Roy Carter of Eden.



SHEEP AT FORT WORTH

Fort Worth has long been recognized as the leading public sheep market in the United States serving a vast area mostly to the West. Here is a scene showing the sheep division of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company consisting of the most modern facilities for handling sheep.

Much Room for Expansion in Sheep Business

By Ted Gouldy

HAD JASON, the Greek's mythological version of Superman, in all his trials and tribulations in pursuit of the Golden Fleece happened to land in Texas and gone into the sheep business—he would have had it made—and with a lot less trouble.

During the past several years the best investment a Texas rancher could make was a good ewe. Dollar for dollar invested and dollar for dollar in returns, a good band of ewes and set of good bucks have been tops as money makers.

The situation does not appear likely to change any time soon.

Some cattle men, who in the past had viewed sheep with something of a cross between pitiable scorn and blood-feud hatred, have in recent years unashamedly fenced and cross-fenced their ranges with sheep wire. They have become personally acquainted with bitterweed, needle grass and the newer techniques in drenching.

The gold in them thar fleeces and lambs wrought the transition.

Demand for wool, especially the higher grades, is great and getting greater. Lamb and mutton appetites are far from satiated.

Texas ability to produce sheep by the millions, at high profits, is reflected in the fact that Texas' leading market at Fort Worth each year stands at or near first place in numbers of sheep handled with all other markets of the world.

Currently Texas sheep population is down 37 per cent from the 10,677,000 we had in 1943. In 1943 Texas had nineteen per cent of the nation's sheep. Today we have 22 per cent of the population.

United States' sheep population is off 44 per cent from 1943 being estimated at 30,797,000 Jan. 1, 1950, against 55,089,000 in 1943. Texas' sheep numbered 6,703,000 Jan. 1, against the 10,677,000 in 1943.

About 60 per cent of the sheep and lambs handled at Fort Worth this year have been stockers and feeders. While this percentage may vary at different Southwestern market points, the picture at Fort Worth is typical of the broad demand for Texas sheep and lambs.

This demand ranges from California and the Rockies to the Eastern Seaboard and all way stations inbetween.

Order buyers representing Northern and Eastern packers compete with local Armour & Co., and Swift & Co.,

buyers. Order buyers representing range men and feedlot operators from the Western slopes across the country Eastward through the Midwest, Mid-Atlantic and the Southeastern states send stockers and feeders and breeders to those points each week.

It adds up to big, and profitable, business for Texas' sheep men.

Texas and the Southwest is becoming industrialized by leaps and bounds. Texas ranks sixth among the States in population. The "home consumers market" for lamb and mutton expands every day. Ranchers and farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages of producing an "eating type" as well as a stocker or feeder type animal.

No longer is the Easter Lamb market our best bet for top prices, because fat lamb now has a year around demand here and Texans and other Southwesterners can produce choice lambs by feeding home grown maize and alfalfa. Alfalfa grazed lambs, marketed at four-and-a-half to six months of age have repeatedly made the nation's highest prices at Fort Worth this year.

Fort Worth prices on sheep and lambs this year have consistently been the equal and many times higher than top River Market prices. Prices throughout the territory have reflected the same advantages to marketing at home.

Texas this year was one of the very few states to increase her sheep population. There is room for much more expansion before the demand for wool or lamb or mutton subsides.

The lamb business looks like the best bet for 1951 and 1952.

PECOS COUNTY DOES IT AGAIN

THE GRAND champion steer of the American Royal Livestock Show, October 20, was a Pecos County Hereford raised by Sim Reeves, Jr., of Fort Stockton.

Jug, the 1,185-pound steer, was bought by Eddie Williams of the Williams Meat Co. for \$4.01 a pound in the Royal auction ring. This was the highest price since Williams' all-time record bid of \$35.30 in 1946.

The animal brought \$4,751 and the young recipient plans to pay his way through A&M with the proceeds.

This was the third major grand championship in two years for Fort Stockton 4-H Club boys. They had a grand champion at the State Fair in Dallas in 1948, and also Judge Roy Bean, famous steer which brought the Pecos County club \$13,800 at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago in 1949.

J. M. LEA TO BE FREE-LANCE BUYER

J. M. LEA, wool warehouseman in San Angelo since 1926, goes out of the warehouse business November 1. Lea has been a wool commission dealer since 1935.

His plans for the future still involve wool. He will be a free lance buyer and will maintain an office at 719 South Oakes.

The J. M. Lea Warehouse in San Angelo has been located at 108-112 West Third Street for about two years. Owner of the building, John Willeke, has leased the structure to Galbraith Steel and Supply Co.

"It's in the Bag"



★ *"Sure
Our Champion Ram
is TEXO Fed"*

Says **VIC PIERCE AND SON, MILES**

Two of the most successful sheep raisers in the Southwest, Vic and Miles Pierce, are strong in their praise of TEXO.

They feed TEXO to their show animals as well as breeding stock . . . for they've discovered that TEXO helps develop championship bloom and finish . . . and helps give better, stronger lamb crops. For better results with your flocks . . . feed TEXO.

TEXO FEEDS

BURRUS FEED MILLS
FORT WORTH

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

AN INTERESTING SUMMARY OF

New Ideas from Down Under

By J. F. Wilson
University of California, Davis

THE COMMONWEALTH Government of Australia granted to the University of California special permission to import 3 Merino rams and 9 Merino ewes for incorporation in our finewool sheep breeding project. It was done as a gesture of good will and the sheep are for experimental purposes only. The embargo against the export of Australian Merinos that has stood for over 25 years still holds. The writer went to Australia to select the sheep and returned October 4th.

Of particular interest to me was a demonstration of the Mules operation for the control of breech fly strike. It was devised some years ago by a man named Mules. Since then it has been improved upon by research and today there are two types—the modified Mules and the radical Mules. Purpose of the operation is to remove an area of skin from the rear of the sheep so that healing will cause the scar tissue to retract. This smooths out any small wrinkles that may accumulate manure. When properly done the small bare area around the anus of the sheep is greatly enlarged thus creating a woolless area that cannot get filthy. In the radical operation the skin on the sides and top of the dock is also removed and the stub remains completely bare after healing.

In a recently conducted test in New South Wales where half the sheep were untreated, the flies struck 38% of them. The other half that had had the radical Mules operation did not have a single sheep struck.

The Mules operation is so popular and its use so wide spread that professionals now travel around the country doing the job. They are called "Mulesers" and when they get through the the lambs have been "Mulesed." The veterinarian who showed me how to do it admitted he was no great shakes at performing the operation—he can do only about 1,000 a day while a first class Muleser can operate 1,500. The only tool used is a pair of razor-sharp sheep shears.

The Mules operation is quite a shocker to see. Admittedly it is cruel. When completed the lamb looks as its whole back side has been skinned. The Australians feel, and rightly so, that it is better to let the lamb suffer and be a little stiff for 3 or 4 days after being Mulesed than to have the same sheep be struck repeatedly during life and perhaps die a miserable death from wool maggots. How the Mules operation would fit into Texas conditions, I do not know. It will not control strike on any part of the sheep except the breech. In Australia and in many of our own states a very high

proportion of strikes involve the breech. The operation does, however, reduce the necessity of tagging so often and when tagging is done it is not necessary to take the wool off such a large area. The operation can be performed on sheep of almost any age but two to four months seems to be most convenient.

Another demonstration that impressed me, although it is still in the experimental stage only, was "fogging" sheep to kill body lice. A temporary board floor was put down in a small pen in the drafting yards and a tent erected over it. The tent was then filled with sheep and the flaps let down. Steam from a sprayer of the aerosol type was injected into the tent, carrying the insecticide with it. The sheep were subjected to 3 minutes of this steam bath and emerged damp but not dripping wet. The test had progressed far enough to find out that the method really kills body lice and there are no after-effects from the sheep breathing the steam-insecticide mixture. It looked like a fast, safe, and economical way to do the job. They were getting good results on cross-breeds carrying up to 3 months wool.

A young Merino breeder, James Maple-Brown of Springfield, Goulburn, N. S. W., has devised a new splash-proof method of applying copper sulfate solution for the control of foot rot. In treating this disease it has long been customary to put the solution in a trough on the floor of the cutting chute and march the sheep through it. Some of them go too fast and the solution splashes, permanently staining the wool blue and thus detracting from its value. In the Maple-Brown arrangement a pen about 20 feet square is paved with concrete, sloping toward the center. A raised rim about 3 inches high surrounds the area. In the center is a sump whose volume has been calculated to hold enough solution to flood the pen about 2 inches deep. A heavy weight almost the same size as the rectangular sump is suspended over it and can be raised or lowered with a winch. With the bluestone solution in the sump, the pen is filled with sheep. The weight is then lowered, forcing the contents of the sump out and flooding the pen. The sheep stand quietly while their feet are soaking. The weight is then raised and the bluestone flows back into the sump. The sheep are driven out and the next lot brought in. Since the sheep do not move around while their feet are soaking and are taken out only after the solution has drained out of the

(Continued on page 84)

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DO YOU KNOW THE WEAK POINTS?

How Well Are Our Sheep Producing?

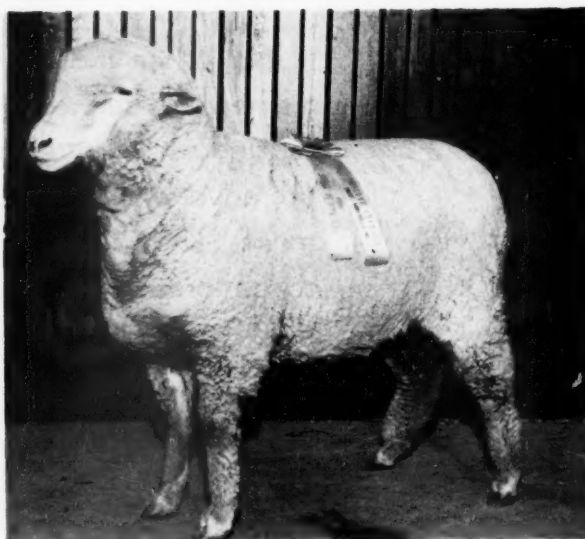
By U. S. Garrigus, Sheep Division
University of Illinois

IN RECENT years the production records of poultry, dairy cattle, and still more recently of swine have become common and generally accepted measures of the productive value of individuals and of whole flocks or herds. We have not only number of eggs produced but also point scores which give credit for egg size; we have not only pounds of milk produced but also pounds of butterfat produced; and we have not only number of pigs weaned but also pounds of pigs weaned.

The shepherd has usually known which ewes, which rams, and which lines of breeding were doing a good job of production. Frequently, however, flocks have been too large or there have been changes in personnel or other problems have arisen which

have resulted in merely producing sheep without much idea of which sheep were doing the best job of production. The problem of keeping production records on sheep and subsequently understanding these records have been complicated by the fact that sheep produce two sources of income each year—lamb and wool. Each has a different value. Wool is worth more per pound than is lamb. The relative value of wool in comparison with lamb on a per pound basis has varied since World War II from about 2:1 up to 4:1.

It has long been recognized that a constructive breeding program requires a rather definite goal. This goal should not fluctuate drastically over a period of years. The breeder who changes from one breeding goal to



**NOELKE AND OWENS
SHOW CHAMPION CORRIEDALES**

Rambouillet Sheep Show, Oct. 11, 1950, featured this Reserve Champion Ewe: (1st place Ewe Lamb), owned by Noelke and Owens, Sheffield, Texas, who also placed the champion ewe of this breed in the State Fair Show.

LOOK — NO BEARS!

THE INTERIOR Department in Washington has informed the office of Rep. O. C. Fisher that no plans are in the offing to import black bears into the Big Bend National Park of Texas. Paul Franks, acting director of the

National Park Service inquired about reports of plans to bring the bears into the park, but found no such intention.

Complaints had been made to Congressmen that there were already enough predatory animals in the Big Bend to form a grave ranching hazard.

another and then perhaps to still others in quick succession cannot hope to develop a uniform and productive flock.

One might then ask, "How can we have a long-time breeding goal when the relative prices of lamb wool vary from year to year?" Dr. L. M. Winters of the University of Minnesota apparently had in mind such a question when he made a study (Minn. Tech. Bul. 174) of the average price of the four top grades of wool on the Boston market from 1920 to 1938 and found that it was 3.4 times the average price of top lambs on the South St. Paul market during the same period of time. Over a long period of time, then, wool seems to be worth three to four times as much per pound as lamb. If we are willing to use some such factor, let us say 3.5, to convert wool production to its "lamb equivalent," we can take pounds of lamb produced and add to it the "lamb equivalent" of wool produced to get a figure representing the production of a ewe or of a flock for the year.

For purebred flocks certain basic information can form the basis for obtaining productivity values which are fairly comparable both within a flock and between flocks. This information would be (1) birth date, (2) weaning date and weight, and (3) shearing date and weight of fleece. (Probably the weight of the ewe should also be kept.) If this information is known, simple corrections for slight variations in age at weaning and number of days of wool growth can be made.

A more simple measure that is not as time consuming would be helpful for measuring commercial production. To make a profit we need an income. Usually the larger the income the better the opportunity for profit. If one records (1) the number of ewes bred, (2) the pounds of lamb produced and the income received from lamb, and (3) the pounds of wool shorn and the income received from wool, he has the total pounds of lamb produced, the total pounds of wool produced, and the gross cash income from his flock. These totals, divided by the number of ewes bred, give the producer the average pounds of lamb produced per ewe, the average gross income produced per ewe. With these productivity values he can better compare the production job that he is accomplishing with that of his neighbors or with his own production in previous years. A similar measure is being used by H. G. Russell and G. R. Carlisle in livestock extension work at the University of Illinois.

The business of sheep production continues to become more and more complicated. Costs of production continue to rise. Hence, it becomes increasingly important that we know just how well we are doing and where our weak points are. It is encouraging to note that attempts are being made throughout the United States to develop and use suitable measures of sheep productivity. Within the past year several purebred sheep associations have adopted some form of production records. All of us interested in sheep production should give forethought and effort to developing and approving for general use some measure or set of measures of sheep productivity.

IT HELPED

ENCLOSED you will find my check for \$12 for my advertisement in the Breeder Directory. Last year was my first time to know how much good that directory really does. It helped me sell all my buck lambs and I could have sold more if I had had them. Please continue to enter my name and address as it is now.

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GAYLORD J. STONE
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Southwestern Trees and Shrubs

By B. W. Allred
Regional Range Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

POISON IVY

Description

SEVERAL three-leaved sumacs cause skin irritation that is spoken of commonly as a "poison." "Poison ivy" is the collective name of these sumacs.

The three-leaved sumacs grow as shrubs, small trees or high-climbing

vines. They are easy to identify if you remember that their main distinguishing marks are their grey-white berries that appear late in the growing season and their three leaves that are borne together. Edges of the leaves are often toothed or slightly split. The ends are sharply pointed.



(Top) — Poison ivy frequently grows along trails, roadsides and other disturbed areas.

(Bottom) — Poison ivy is often confused with Virginia creeper. In the center are some Virginia creeper plants. They have five leaves terminated by a stem. Most of the plants, in picture, are poison ivy which has only three terminal leaves. The Virginia creeper leaves have been perforated by insects.

—USDA Soil Conservation Service Photos

Poison sumac may be either a shrub or a small tree. Along a central stem you will find seven to 13 leaves in a sort of feather-like arrangement. Individual leaflets range from slender to round. They have tapering points. Edges of the leaves are smooth.

Distribution

Poison ivy grows throughout the United States, southern Canada and Mexico. It is usually found along hedges and fencerows, around buildings and in waste places.

Poison sumac inhabits mainly the eastern, central and southern United States, and southeastern Canada. It is found especially in swamp areas. It occurs in small numbers on farms and ranches.

Poisonous Parts

You can get poisoned by these plants in a variety of ways, even without ever coming in direct contact with them. The flowers, seed, bark, stems, twigs and roots are all poisonous, whether they are alive or dead. The plants seem able to transmit the poison even more readily when wet. Petting a dog that has rubbed against the plants can produce a case of poisoning. Even contact with smoke or soot from plants being burned will bring about a serious skin irritation. Touching gloves or implements used in handling the plants can bring the same results. Such articles must be treated to make them safe before they are used again. Of course a few lucky people are immune to the poison and such fortunate folk don't have to worry about these precautions.

The poisonous substance is believed to be a sticky, yellowish, non-volatile oil known as urushiol. It produces watery blisters on the skin of those not immune to the poison. The blisters may develop within a few hours after contact or several days may pass before the poison shows up.

Treatment

Serious poisoning may be averted if the exposed parts are washed immediately or as soon as possible after contact with oil-free soap and warm water. For this purpose old-fashioned laundry soap is best. Toilet soaps are generally not effective. Many persons who have once suffered from the poison now carry a piece of laundry soap with them whenever they go into an infested area. They can then wash the exposed skin as soon as they come across water, in a creek, lake or the nearest hospitable home. Warm water is best but cold water is better than nothing.

The most effective remedy is to bathe the skin thoroughly with a 5 per cent solution of ferric chloride mixed with equal parts of water and alcohol. If the irritation is inflamed or painful, it is advisable to see your doctor.

Methods of Control

To protect the public, all areas used regularly by people should be cleared of poisonous plants.

Where there are only a few poisonous sumac plants, they can be dug out and burned, though care should

be used not to come in contact with the plants or the smoke.

Sumac plants sprout again after they have been cut or burned. Because some reproduce from rootstock, even digging may have to be repeated.

Vines and tree trunks may be cut near the ground and the exposed parts painted with a sodium arsenite paste for an effective kill. But sodium arsenite is a deadly poison to both humans and livestock. Precautions need to be taken, therefore, to keep people and animals away from the treated areas until the sumac is dead and the sodium arsenite has been removed or has lost its deadly effect.

Probably the safest and cheapest way of killing these poisonous plants is to spray them with the two hormone sprays, 2-4-5, T and 2-4, D, and ammonium sulphamate. However, 2-4-5, T and 2-4, D should not be used where the spray can drift to susceptible useful plants like cotton, tomatoes, legumes and flowers.

All of the standard spraying devices are satisfactory. Where the plants are scattered and desirable plants need protection against drifting spray, hand-type spraying equipment is most desirable.

The green leaves should be covered thoroughly with the spray. New sprouts are sprayed after the leaves have fully developed. It is also necessary to spray the lower trunks of poison sumacs that develop into trees or vines.

The spraying materials mentioned above are not poisonous to people or livestock. Ammonium sulphamate, however, should be washed from the skin after the spraying has been completed and it should be kept out of your eyes.

Equipment should be cleaned thoroughly after spraying. Ammonium sulphamate corrodes metal. Residue of the hormone sprays may kill desirable plants that are sprayed with equipment that has not been cleaned.

The amine form of 2-4-5, T and 2-4, D is safest to use near susceptible desirable plants as it is not volatile.

The killing agency of the hormone sprays works through the plant tissues of poison ivy. Eventually the plant dies. Roots are most resistant. Some re-spraying will be found necessary when sprouting takes place.

A week or ten days after the spray has been applied, leaves will begin to discolor. They will die first, followed by stems and trunks. The roots will be the last to die.

Ammonium sulphamate kills the plants by contact and also by transmitting its killing agency through the plant tissues to the roots. Where only small amounts will do the job, mix three-quarters of a pound of ammonium sulphamate with one gallon of water. If high pressure equipment is needed, use one pound of ammonium sulphamate to five gallons of water. If a hand sprayer is used, mix one-half to one pound of the spray material to one gallon of water.

While lawns and good pastures will survive mild applications of ammonium sulphamate, heavy applications will kill the grass.

Ammonium sulphamate makes the soil toxic but this effect will disappear in 30 to 60 days.

MAYFIELD RECEIVES PANAMA SHEEP

J. C. (JAKE) MAYFIELD, Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser president and Juno ranchman, has received 50 purebred Panama ewe lambs and 150 Panama buck lambs from Laidlaw & Sons, Muldoon, Idaho. He purchased the sheep last summer and got delivery on them in San Angelo October 25. They were trucked to Mayfield's ranch after being sheared and dipped.

Mayfield has been using Panama rams on Rambouillet ewes, but this is his first experience with Panama ewes.

The Panamas were purchased from

the firm which originated the breed. Price was \$40 per head.

GERMAN FALLS RANCH SELLS TO C. McLERRAN

THE GERMAN Falls Ranch has been sold to Charles McLerran of Cherokee by Malcolm Chism of Bend.

The ranch, which lies in southeastern San Saba County, is widely known for his natural falls which drop 100 feet to the Colorado River. The land is popular as a tourist and sportsman's haven.

Chism operated the ranch for three years as a campsite and tourist at-

traction. He also operated the Head-of-the-Lake Ranch for a time.

McLerran sold a Cherokee ranch to R. E. Keyser, San Saba merchant, who is making wide improvements on the land.

SCHREINER INSTITUTE PLANS RANCH STUDY

DR. ANDREW EDINGTON, president of Schreiner Institute at Kerrville, is considering a ranching department as an addition to the school.

He indicated that a terminal course in ranching will be offered to boys interested in that occupation. Ranchmen in the area are favorable to this plan and promise a place for all boys who complete the course in the next few years.

SHEEP SCABIES UNDER CONTROL IN WEST TEXAS

AN OUTBREAK of sheep scabies was discovered October 25 near Carlsbad, Texas.

Pierce Hoggett of Kerrville, who is in charge of sheep scabies work for the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, was in San Angelo to investigate the outbreak.

The sheep will have to be dipped twice and under quarantine three months. Hoggett said that quarantine will have to be declared in some of the neighboring flocks.

This is the only outbreak in Texas for the last two months. All other sheep discovered with scab mites finished their second dipping some time ago.



STATE FAIR CHAMPION

Southdown Sheep Show, Oct. 10, 1950, featured this Champion Ewe (also 1st place Yearling Ewe), owned by J. M. Raiden, Honey Grove, Texas (in picture).



STATE FAIR CHAMPION

Hampshire Sheep Show, Oct. 9, 1950, featured this Champion Ewe, owned by Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson, Plano, Texas. Picture: Billy Raiden, Honey Grove, Texas.

El Paso...

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By W. J. McAnnelly, President
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank
of Houston

AS THE members of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association attend their annual meeting in Fort Worth on November 20-22, they will find that their neighbors have a much better attitude and are more friendly, if that is possible, than they had when they met in San Angelo for the annual convention in 1948. At that time the sheep and goat raisers were nearing the end of the three year drouth when all had suffered considerable loss in their operations. They had experienced heavy death losses, short lamb crops, and high feed bills. On the other hand, while attending the next meeting in Fort Worth most of them will have experienced two years of favorable moisture and range conditions, sheep and goat prices are as high or higher than they have ever been in history, and wool is selling from 80 cents to \$1.00 per pound on a grease basis. In view of these

high prices the members of the Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association should be in a happy and friendly mood.

If it were not for the Korean War and the necessity of increasing taxes to pay for our stepped-up national defense, the sheep and goat raisers of Texas would have very little to complain about. However, in view of these two things the sheep and goat producers have a responsibility to produce all of the food and fiber that they possibly can in order to meet this emergency, particularly at this time, because of the small number of sheep and goats that now populate the farms and ranches of Texas. It is incumbent upon each producer to take care of every sheep and goat that is under his control with all diligence possible, because the loss of a single sheep or goat will further reduce the amount of wool or food that we need at this time.

In order to utilize to the fullest extent all the resources that we have, it appears that every producer should cull his herd for all the old ewes and either go to market with them or arrange to put them on extra feed for the winter, and thus conserve this source of food and fiber rather than run the risk of letting them graze on the range as many have done in the past due to the shortage of adequate livestock for his country. It would also seem highly important for the industry that the producers in Texas keep all the ewe lambs possible and see that very few go to the slaughtering pens this year. They are needed to adequately restock our country and to step up the increase in our sheep population so badly needed for our national defense.

While sheep and goat prices are as high as they have ever been, the producer finds his costs of operation have likewise increased with the higher prices. In all probability costs of operations will further increase, and efficient operators will find it more important to reduce their death losses than ever before. The increase in costs will include an increase in the cost of money borrowed since most producers must borrow more money per head than ever before, and also it is very probable that they may find that interest rates likewise will increase.

The outlook for the producers of all livestock seems to be as favorable as could be expected, but as favorable as it is, sometimes a disaster will hit an individual or an area. If that should happen, the producer will find it much more difficult to get back into business than it ever was before. Therefore, it is very important that every producer keep a good margin in his operation so that if reverses should hit he will be able to carry on and continue operation, for if he once goes broke with the present high prices it will be almost impossible to get back into business.

Walton Kothmann bought 2,000 long wool lambs from Floyd McMullan of San Angelo, 400 head from Dr. Leggett of Menard, 450 head from Harold Schweining of Menard, about 1,250 head from Edgar Wilkerson of San Angelo, and 950 from Turner and Sutton of Melvin.

Prices were 28½ to 29½ cents.



"I don't care if you are a purchasing agent, you cannot get immediate delivery!"

Range Talk

Johnny Martin of San Angelo bought 400 light Rambouillet mutton lambs from George Montgomery of Ozona. They were delivered October 25 and shipped to Kansas on order. Price was 28 cents a pound.

C. G. Van Court of San Angelo delivered 542 mixed Rambouillet lambs for his brother, Mack Van Court of Mertzon to Butch Lewis of San Saba. The lambs, which weighed 69 pounds, were contracted a month ago at 26 cents a pound.

Henry Craven of Mertzon sold 400 Rambouillet mutton lambs to Henry Clark, Jr. of Mertzon at 29 cents a pound. Lambs will be delivered between November 15 and December 1 in Sterling County.

Walton Kothmann of Menard purchased 550 mixed Rambouillet lambs the second week in October from D. C. Middleton of Melvin. The lambs were delivered October 23. Price was 29 cents a pound.

J. T. Davis of Sterling City shipped 1,400 Rambouillet mutton lambs to Swift and Henry of Kansas City, Mo. The lambs, which weighed 75 pounds, were sold on a July contract at 24 cents a pound. Jeff Davis of Sterling City arranged the sale.

L. R. Simon of Fort Stockton, president-manager of the San Pedro Land & Cattle Co., attended the funeral of Gayle Armstrong, cattleman and contractor of Roswell, N. M.

Armstrong, 50, died October, 15. He was one of the partners in the San Pedro firm.

Bill Locklear of San Angelo contracted 425 head of 6-year-old ewes with lambs at side for March or April delivery from Clyde Keeney of Del Rio. Price on this transaction was \$12 a head for the ewes in the wool and \$10 a head for lambs.

Dr. J. Marvin Rape of San Angelo bought 305 solid-mouth ewes from Otho Drake, San Angelo commission man, at \$19 a head. The ewes, which are not bred are from Marfa.

Herbert Currie of Coleman bought 130 cuts from this bunch at \$15 a head.

Noelke and Owens of Sheffield bought 4 registered ewes and a ram lamb from the Rambouillet show flock of W. E. Couch of Waxahachie. Purchase was made at the State Fair in Dallas, at \$50 a head.

Noelke and Owens had the champion Rambouillet ram and the champion Rambouillet ewe at the Fair.

Karl Kothmann of Menard bought the 6-section ranch of Walter Babb in Edwards County. The land lies 28 miles south of Rocksprings and is all pasture land, about two-thirds of it open country and the rest has been cleared of cedar.

No livestock was involved in the transaction. Babb also has ranchland at Pandale and at Sierra Blanca.

Kothmann will get possession about mid-December.



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By W. M. Nixon
Regional Agronomist
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

IN 1949 and 1950 soil conservation district co-operators in Texas and Oklahoma seeded 260,000 acres of little bluestem, big bluestem, Indian-

grass, switchgrass, sand lovegrass, all good native tall grasses. These plantings were primarily on eroded cropland and on range land where these



good grasses had been eliminated by over-use.

In addition to these native grasses 75,000 to 100,000 acres have been seeded to King Ranch bluestem, a good vigorous introduced grass.

Tall fescue, Alta and Kentucky 31 strains, has been seeded on several thousand acres in the central and eastern parts of Texas and Oklahoma. This is a palatable, high-yielding cool-

season perennial grass.

Soil Conservation Service technicians have helped soil conservation districts and co-operators in the development of seeding equipment, seeding methods, and in producing and harvesting grass seed.

Many soil conservation districts have purchased grass seed harvesting and planting equipment for the use of co-operators.

(OPPOSITE PAGE)

(Top) Broadcast seeding of King Ranch bluestem on L. A. Nordan Ranch near Boerne, Texas, in the Kendall County Soil Conservation District.

(Center) King Ranch bluestem on Joe Hardgraves ranch in Edwards Plateau Soil Conservation District. This grass was planted in March 1949 in 36-inch rows in a dense stand of poisonous bitterweed. The grass completely choked out the bitterweed in one year.

(Bottom) Irrigated pasture of tall fescue, alfalfa and red clover on O. C. Thompson farm near Muleshoe, Texas, in the Blackwater Valley Soil Conservation District.

(PHOTOS ON RIGHT)

(Top) Grady Turner who lives near Mineral Wells, Texas, in the Palo Pinto Soil Conservation District looks at bluestem grass seedlings. The grass was drilled in the spring of 1950.

(Center) Andrew Carey checks bluestem grass seedlings which were made in the spring of 1950 on an eroded hillside. Carey, who ranches 12 miles southwest of Mineral Wells, is a cooperator with the Palo Pinto Soil Conservation District.

(Bottom) A 70-acre planting of sand lovegrass on George Norman's place near Seminole, Texas, in the Gaines County Soil Conservation District.

—USDA Soil Conservation Service Photos

SPUR STATION IMPRESSED BY NEW CHEMICAL FOR MESQUITE KILL

ENCOURAGING evidence that aerial sprays of a new chemical (2,4,5-T) can be used in North Texas to kill mesquite, is reported by plant scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Texas Experiment Station.

As a preliminary step toward solving the gigantic problem of brush control on several million acres in the Southwest, the finding is of keen interest. It offers, for the first time, a mass method for fighting mesquite in the less arid sections of the range country at comparatively low cost. It trol methods for the pest in other en- is believed also to hold clues to environmental conditions where it thrives and for other species of brush that are not affected by either 2,4,5-T or the better known weed killer, 2,4-D.

The experiments with mesquite at Spur, Texas, show that it can be killed by aerial sprays of 2,4,5-T applied late in May when the brush is in vigorous growth. The treatment is similar to that in which 2,4-D is now used to control sagebrush on the grasslands of the Southern Great Plains.

For mesquite in west Texas the scientists used two-thirds pound of the ester form of 2,4,5-T in 5 gallons of 20 percent oil emulsion. Cost of this treatment for large scale operations is estimated at \$3 an acre. The kill is 98 per cent for the tops of the brush and more than 50 percent of the roots. The chemical has given 65 percent kill when applied as a ground spray to mesquite foliage and up to 90 percent kill when used to treat the cut surfaces of stumps. Spray applications to the lower 12 inches of the trunk have killed both tops and roots.

Experience with mechanical destruction of mesquite shows that this method does not assure eradication of the brush. In addition to its extensive root system, mesquite has an underground bud-zone from which a score or more new sprouts may shoot up when the tree top is injured. A damaged tree often produces a thicket within a few years. The need for repeated chemical treatments is only one aspect of the problem that must be studied much more intensively and on a vast scale before science can provide the answers.



Here, Concisely, Is the Nub of the
Mineral Feeding Problem.
A Valuable Study of —

Calcium and Phosphorus Required For Sheep and Goats

By H. Schmidt, Veterinarian
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
College Station, Texas

IN THE production of livestock not only the feed supply but also the nutritive value thereof is of paramount importance. The importance of the nutritive value of feed, usually understood to refer especially to our cultivated feed crops, long has been recognized, but it is only in recent years that the livestock producer operating on our range lands has become conscious of the fact that it applies to his "homegrown" feed, the grass and other range forage as well. It is imperative, in considering the nutritive value of this range food, that the stress not only be placed upon protein carbohydrates and fats, but also upon the mineral content as well, especially upon the calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) content, for these are equally as important. Livestock can-

not be successfully grown unless the latter are available in adequate amount, and therefore they may be the limiting factor in the producers' monetary returns.

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE

Let us briefly review the daily requirements for the two most important minerals, calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P), of the two most important classes of range livestock, cattle and sheep. These are as follows:

Growing beef steer weighing 500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.:

0.29% to 0.14% Ca in feed
0.27% to 0.19% P in feed

or

13.1 grams to 8.9 gms total Ca in feed
12.4 gms to 12.0 gms total P in feed

Dry cow weighing 1,000 lbs.:

0.1% Ca and 0.17% P in feed
or 6 gms Ca and 10.4 gms total P in feed

Pregnant cow weighing 1,000 lbs.:

During the 7th mo. of pregnancy—
0.16% Ca and 0.21% P in feed
or 10.4 gms Ca and 13.3 gms total P in feed.

and, during the 9th mo. of pregnancy
0.42% Ca and 0.31% P in feed
or 27.9 gms Ca and 20.4 gms total P in feed.

For each gallon of milk produced by the nonpregnant cow, add 5.6 gms feed Ca and 4.48 gms feed P to that required by a dry cow.

For growing sheep weighing between 50 and 120 lbs. the required percentage of both calcium and phosphorus in the feed is of the magnitude of 0.14 to 0.15 while the total amount of feed calcium ranges from 1.6 to 1.5 grams and feed phosphorus from 1.37 to 1.57 grams per day.

Summarizing these figures we find that 0.15% of calcium and a like percentage of phosphorus in the feed, on a dry feed basis is adequate for growing sheep, but this amount is entirely inadequate for growing beef calves which require a feed containing 0.29% Ca and 0.27% P in their most active stage of growth, or almost twice as high a percentage in the feed as that required for sheep.

SOIL AFFECTS MINERAL CONTENT OF PLANTS

Now, the mineral content of the plant is partly an inherent characteristic and partly dependent upon the mineral content of the soil so that the same plant species growing in soil low in available phosphorus will have a lower phosphorus content than it will have when growing in a soil high in available phosphorus. The application of phosphatic fertilizer in adequate amounts to soil low in available phosphorus is, therefore, a practice well worth considering. Of the soil of the particular area here under primary consideration — the Edwards Plateau — Fraps and Fudge (Texas Station Bul. 549) state that "the content of total phosphoric acid and of active phosphoric acid are fair to low . . . Of the calcium content they say "The soils have a fair to good content of total . . . acid-soluble lime." This condition of phosphoric acid content of the soil is reflected in the chemical composition of the flora.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF EDWARDS PLATEAU PLANTS

Taking the adequate requirements of calcium and phosphorus for ideal growth cited above as a basis, it is of interest to check these against the chemical composition of the forage

as reported by Fraps and Cory (Texas Station Bul. 586). Such a comparison shows that the vegetation consumed by range livestock is adequate in calcium but the figures for phosphorus are not so favorable. Cory has listed the forage plants consumed by plants of the Edwards Plateau area cattle and sheep the year round and has estimated the quantity of each consumed. Some plants of course occur only seasonal and hence are consumed in larger quantities for a short time only. Unfortunately these plants as a rule have the highest phosphorus content. The following is a partial list of the plants recorded by Cory together with the average amount of phosphorus they contain:

Curly mesquite —	
fall and winter	0.13%
spring and summer	0.17%
Buffalo grass —	
fall and winter	0.17%
Spring and summer	0.24%
Three-awn grass	0.12%
Spear grass	0.14%
Little barley	0.30%
Trisetum interruptum	0.2%
Wild peavine	0.28%
Aphanostephus humilis	0.22%
Slender fescue	0.22%
Rescue grass	0.26%
Bermuda grass	0.24%
Plaintain	0.16%
Sacahuiste	0.09%
Shin oak	0.09%
Live oak	0.1%

Thus we may say curly mesquite grass, which comprises the main food for the greater part of the year for the range livestock, is rather low in phosphorus content in the fall and winter even for sheep and just adequate in spring and summer and never reaches the point where it is entirely adequate for cattle. All of the more desirable plants, from the standpoint of phosphorus content, grazed by livestock in this area are not very abundant and are available for a comparatively short period only. Taken as a whole, the phosphorus content of the vegetation approaches a deficiency which would become aggravated during drouth. This deficiency fortunately is not of such a magnitude as to seriously interfere with livestock production but it is a condition which the livestock producer should keep in mind when he is thinking of producing better livestock. It may explain why his lambs and calves at weaning time do not weigh quite as much as those in other areas.

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SALE TIME

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FRIDAY — Starting at 9 A. M.—CATTLE

Producers Livestock Auction Company

George Foster Rust

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Arthur Broome

San Angelo, Texas



"Let me smell your breath first,
young man!"

It is true that the daily calcium and phosphorus requirements quoted above represent those amounts needed to keep the storehouse, the bones, full and this represents the ideal, but it is also true that in producing livestock the ideal should be our goal if we expect maximum returns.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING OF MINERALS

On the range it is not always a simple matter to correct this phosphorus deficiency, mostly because the most suitable phosphorus bearing materials which may be used as a so-called "mineral supplement" are not very palatable. A mixture consisting of two parts of bone meal and one part of fine salt is probably taken more readily than any other proper mixture.

The situation is quite different in the feed lot. Here, as a rule, the proper supply and balance of calcium and phosphorus does not involve much additional expense but rather the proper adjustment of the kind and quantity of the different feeds furnished the animal.

The calculation of the proper amounts to supply in the feed becomes a matter of simple arithmetic when we know the composition of the feed and use as a basis feed as given above. Even though a ruminant may consume much more calcium over a considerable period of time and without harm than the above standard calls for, yet too much calcium in the feed produces a phosphorus deficiency unless it, too, is properly increased above the standard. For this reason the calcium and phosphorus in the rations should be fairly well balanced.

Thus, if a dry cow is to receive a winter maintenance ration consisting of 16 pounds of sorghum hay containing 0.59% calcium and 0.14% phosphorus plus one pound of cottonseed meal containing 0.2% calcium and 1.19% phosphorus, one only needs to multiply the 16 pounds sorghum hay by 454 to get the total number of grams of hay and this multiplied by the per cent of calcium in the hay and the per cent of phosphorus therein gives us in grams the amount of these two substances contained in the hay. Proceed similarly to find the calcium and phosphorus contained in the cottonseed meal and then add the amounts of calcium and the amounts of phosphorus found in each to find the total of each in the feed supplied the cow. You will find this to be about 36.4 grams calcium and 15.47 grams phosphorus. These amounts are well above the minimum requirements given above and the ratio of 2.3 parts of calcium to one part of phosphorus is well tolerated for a winter season.

In Table No. 1, the calcium and phosphorus are given in grams per pound of feed, from which the amount of these elements in the feed can be readily calculated by multiplying the amount given in the table by the number of pounds of the feed supplied. In the same manner the amount of calcium and phosphorus is found for any combination of feeds. Your agricultural experiment station can furnish you with an analysis of the different feedstuffs available in your section of the state.

When our farm animals are given rations to which concentrates have been added to provide an adequate amount of protein, then such rations usually also contain an adequate amount of phosphorus but may be low in calcium. For this reason, a phosphorus-bearing mineral supplement such as bonemeal has no place in such a ration and the usually low level of calcium is more economically supplied by the cheaper calcium carbonate. In range cattle, however, where no grain is available, the reverse is true and in this case a phosphorus-bearing mineral supplement such as bonemeal is indicated whenever signs of phosphorus deficiency, such as bone chewing or creepiness, become apparent. This is likely to happen when the average phosphorus content of the range vegetation, upon which the animals have to subsist a long time, falls below 0.13%, for in such a case the total amount of phosphorus contained in the daily amount of vegetation consumed by the animal falls below its maintenance requirements. The calcium content of our native grasses is rarely deficient alone but often is low when phosphorus is deficient.

TABLE NO. 1: Calcium and phosphorus content of some common feeds.

Feed - Air dry basis	Grams per lb (Ca) (P)	
HAY		
Alfalfa hay	5.0	0.95
Clover hay (bur)	5.84	1.99
Corn silage	0.32	0.27
Cottonseed hulls	0.45	0.63
Johnson grass hay	2.62	0.95
Lespedeza hay	4.47	0.86
Millet hay	1.36	0.77
Oat straw	7.17	1.08
Peanut hay	5.43	0.54
Sorghum hay	2.08	0.63
Timothy hay	1.22	0.73
CONCENTRATES		
Barley	0.27	1.07
Corn	0.18	1.36
Kafir	0.22	1.4
Oats	0.7	1.5
Wheat	0.4	1.72
Wheat bran	0.59	4.98
Wheat gray shorts	0.54	4.07
Cottonseed meal 41%	0.86	4.34
Linseed oil meal	1.85	3.62
Peanut oil meal	0.77	1.99
Soybean oil meal	1.18	2.76

W. B. Eiken, sheep breeder from Petersberg, recently purchased two Hampshire rams from the Animal Husbandry Department at Texas Technological College.

L. M. Anderson, Luther, bought two Rambouillet rams.

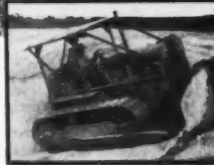
Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Carl John Kedziora of McCamey on the birth of a daughter, Deborah Kay, born October 9 in Fort Stockton.

Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Simon of El San Pedro Ranch and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kedziora, Sr., of McCamey.

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WHO SAYS . . .

"Our work consists of dozing cedar, land clearing, brush dragging, tanking and spreader dams.

"We use stinger bits on tractors for dozing cedar. We average twenty to thirty acres of cedar a day. When dragging cedar, live oak and shin oak, we find anchor chains do the best job.

"For dragging mesquite and other brush, we recommend using D-8 rails . . . We find the Caterpillar D-7 to be the best tractor for this work . . . With our D-7's we have been able to clear brush at a figure reasonable to ranchers."

There's no substitute for experience, either in building or using fine equipment. A proven contractor, Cauthorn Brothers Construction Company of Del Rio, has chosen proven equipment, the Caterpillar D-7, to get the job done.

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ABILENE, TEXAS

Hunting Out The Facts

By H. M. Briggs, Dean and Director
College of Agriculture and Experiment
Station, University of Wyoming

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OUR LAND grant institutions and our experiment stations have become such common-place organizations that sometimes we forget just how and why these organizations were developed or how they function. In 1862 congress saw fit to pass the first so-called Morrill Act, named after its leading sponsor. This act authorized the transfer of public lands to the various states, the income of which could be used to establish and maintain land grant colleges and universities. Subsequent acts by congress increased the federal support to our educational institutions. Fifteen years after the Morrill Act was passed the Hatch Act became law and this provided federal funds to the various states for the establishment of federal experiment stations. Since that time, additional grants from congress have contributed to the support of the experiment stations, but we should not feel that our various state experiment stations exist only on federal support. The usual ratio of support to state experiment stations is about the ratio of three dollars of state money for each one put in by the federal government, but this ratio naturally varies from state to state. Some of the federal funds are allotted on flat appropriations per state and others are

based on population totals and the number of people living on farms.

Institutions for the People

The experiment stations have been established to serve the people and actually have nothing but "service" to sell. Occasionally some of the studies carried on do not appear to serve agriculture directly when they are initiated, but after a number of years contribute facts that mean a great deal to the state and nation. Actually, experiment stations are fact finding organizations that try to "dig up" needed information and report it to the public.

Problems studied by experiment stations are many and varied. Often a state will study a problem that is local or confined to a certain area within that state, but many of their projects are of interest not only to the citizens of their own state, but of surrounding areas. In recent years much emphasis has been put on regional research, so needless duplication can be prevented and more worthwhile results can be obtained for the same expenditure of money. Many of our agricultural problems are such that it would be poor economy to try to "fence the problem within the state."

Much Has Been Done

Our various experiment stations have worked with many livestock problems and many of the results have been most worthwhile. Certainly the sheep industry problems have received considerable attention and many of the so-called sheep states have had very worthwhile results turned out from their experiment stations. For instance, the Texas Experiment Station has long been interested in sheep and sheep problems and the Sub-Station, located at Sonora, Texas, made a contribution of untold value to the industry when they clearly demonstrated that the maximum utilization of the range could be made by properly balancing the kind of grazing animals on a given unit. Certainly, their findings clearly demonstrate that instead of cattle, sheep and goats being incompatible that the maximum utilization of the grass and browse could be obtained by getting the proper balance of the three kinds of livestock. The same station also made an untold contribution, not only to Texas, but other range states, by their studies of the internal parasites of sheep. It certainly would be most difficult to put a dollar and cents value on these contributions, but that the value is great would not be questioned by any of those in the sheep industry.

Other stations have been attacking different problems and the New Mexico station has clearly demonstrated that great progress can be made in increasing staple length of wool through selection and breeding. The Wyoming Station has for years been very much interested in research work relative to the production and marketing of wool. Their contributions along that line are well known to most sheep producers.

The Oklahoma Station has conducted wheat pasture investigations which have demonstrated that feeder lambs from the range states can be fattened with the use of little or no grain and still turn out a merchantable lamb



H. M. BRIGGS

carcass. The Kansas Station has carried on exhaustive studies in the dry lot fattening of lambs, and have demonstrated that the sorghum crop, both as hay and grain can be used to fatten range raised lambs. In very recent years that station has turned out a very excellent piece of work that has pointed out to range lamb feeders that the balance between roughage and grain is very important in lamb fattening. The Nebraska Station has conducted many dry lot feeding studies and their results have pointed out that the levels of vitamin A are important in the lamb fattening ration. Here are examples of research, that while not directly applied to sheep while on the range, has increased the potential market for range lambs because they have demonstrated how the feeder can do a more economical job and this in turn keeps him more interested in lamb feeding and increases the market for range raised lambs.

Within recent weeks results have been released from the Colorado Station which indicate that in the future hormone treatments may find a place in commercial production that will reduce overhead in lamb production. They and other stations will, of course, do considerable work to find if ewes can be depended upon to satisfactorily produce two lamb crops per year over a period of time under given range and farm conditions.

The various experiment stations have only scratched the surface in the total contribution they can and will make in the future to the sheep and wool industry, and certainly the work done on sheep and wool represents only a small portion of the total program of work that has been and will be undertaken by the stations in the region mentioned.

Looking Ahead

It is always dangerous to forecast what future research results will be, but from some of the preliminary results that are being obtained, I think we can mention several fields of research that will make important contributions to the livestock and sheep industries within the next decade or quarter century. One of the major fields of research at present is that of increasing the grazing capacity of the land. There are only two ways to

(Continued on page 24)



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On Big, Smooth, Mutton
Type Bodies

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Best by "Gain-Test"

From range country experiment stations come news-worthy reports, telling of a sire selection method that's something new in livestock improvement. A method that may help you select sires whose offspring should make faster gains, turn your feeds into meat at less cost.

You want cattle, hogs and lambs that will make you more for the grass or feed you put into them. That's why you look long for good sires; why you will pay a big price for a bull, boar or ram that you hope will improve your herd. But it's often difficult, or too expensive, to buy proven sires. And, even with fine pedigree, appearance and conformation, the young animal that looks best to you may prove disappointing as a sire. Now, the experiments indicate, this new method of "gain-testing" may enable you to use more than your eyes and the animal's pedigree in selecting your sires. Here's how it has worked out:

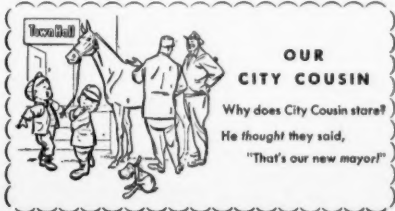
At weaning time a number of bull calves were selected as possible sire material. The weight of each individual was recorded. The young bulls went into a feed lot. They were fed the same ration as fattening steers would get. After several weeks on feed they were weighed again individually. . . . Repeated, carefully controlled tests—by the U. S. D. A. and several co-operating states—have shown that the bulls which make the best gains usually prove to be the best sires in the lot. This test is not "dead sure." But in over 80% of the cases reported sires were able to pass along to their offspring their own fast-gaining ability.

This gain-test method is a new aid to your experience and judgment in sire selection. It's good not only for cattle, but similar tests are valuable in sheep and hog raising also. It can save you time and money. It may speed up your breed improvement program—perhaps more than any other recent development in breeding practice. Ask your county agent or vocational agricultural teacher for information on gain-testing of sires. It might be highly profitable for you.

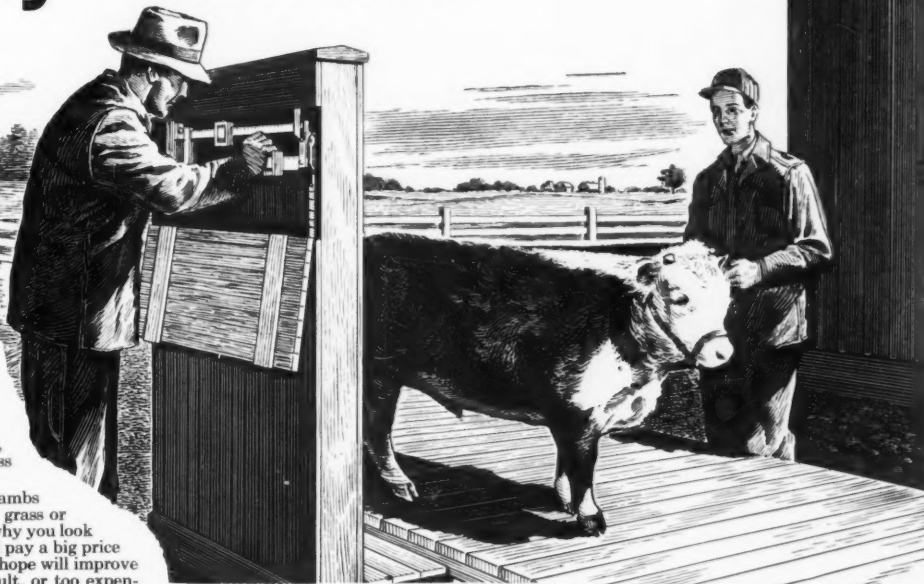
Competition

What would happen to a meat packer who tried to buy livestock for less than others are willing to pay? He just simply wouldn't get the animals. His plants would stand idle. He would lose money, fast. Pretty soon he would be out of business. . . . Or, if he tried to sell too high, the storekeepers wouldn't buy his meat. It would begin to spoil. Losses would pile up. Pretty soon, again, he would be out of business.

We are in the business of buying livestock, turning it into meat, and selling that meat. As most people know, it is a business of large volume and small margins. For we are dealing in commodities—and against the stiffest kind of competition. Besides Swift, there are 18,000 other meat packers and commercial slaughterers of livestock. At one time or another we are in direct competition with all of them—both in buying and in selling.



Why does City Cousin stare?
He thought they said,
"That's our new mayor!"



"What does Chicago say?"



You have probably heard that question many times. I know I have—livestock commission men, teachers of livestock marketing, producers asking, "What does Chicago say?"

What do they mean by that?

Well, as you know, Swift & Company has meat packing plants in many places. Each of those local plants supplies meat to the customers in its own territory. But when the producers in the area surrounding one of our plants are marketing more livestock than our people know can be sold locally as meat, then our plant asks Chicago for help in distributing that surplus.

To find markets for that surplus meat, Swift keeps track of the demand for meat on a nation-wide basis. Information similar to ours, from government sources, is available to everyone. From it we estimate what meat will bring in consuming centers where little or no livestock is produced. Then our Chicago office advises the local Swift plant—with the surplus accordingly. With this information at hand our local livestock buyers go into the market to buy cattle, calves, lambs and hogs. The livestock which our plants buy, with the help of Chicago's advice, they convert into meat and ship to the big consuming centers.

In short, the only time "Chicago says" anything is when a local plant needs help in distributing a surplus supply of meat. Seldom if ever do as many as a dozen out of our fifty plants need this help from Chicago at one time.

This distributing of surplus meats (from areas that produce more than they can consume locally) is of great value to producers and consumers. To producers, because their local livestock prices are thus determined on a basis of nation-wide demand, rather than on an over-supplied condition in their own local community. And to consumers, because it provides adequate supplies of meat to people living in those areas which do not produce enough livestock for their own needs.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

Martha Logan's Recipe for SPECIAL HOT TURKEY SANDWICH

Here's a real he-man sandwich made from sliced cold turkey and heated stuffing and gravy.

On slice of bread (or toast) place about 1 cup of hot well-seasoned stuffing. Over the top lay slices of white and dark turkey. Then pour on about 1 cup of hot turkey giblet gravy. Serve with hot mashed potatoes, if desired. Cranberry sauce, of course.

Soda Bill Sox:

When a feller makes a mistake and doesn't admit it, he's made two mistakes. And if he doesn't fix it up, he's made three!

When a man says, "You're like me . . ." that's a compliment, even if you don't think so.



Quote of the Month

Big business is little business grown up. It grew up and became big because it was useful and contributed to the general welfare; was efficient and rendered a valuable service. Big business grows up because the public allows it to do so. No business can become big business without public approval, and public approval cannot be bought. It is earned through hard work in giving a better service than competition can perform or produce. Demand for its product is what makes it grow big.

The Kansas Stockman
(Published by Kansas Livestock Assn.)

Mixed Hay Lowers Feed Costs

by R. M. Jordan
So. Dakota Experiment Station
Brookings, South Dakota



R. M. Jordan

If sheepmen are to realize maximum profits, they must have economical wintering of the ewe band, accompanied by high production. Workers at the South Dakota Experiment Station found during the past three years that those two requirements are met by feeding a ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ alfalfa, $\frac{1}{2}$ brome grass hay, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of corn added the last month of pregnancy. This system of feeding provides a balanced ration over the entire period, and produces better results than the feeding of grass hay for three months, followed by straight alfalfa.

Ewes receiving 3.5 pounds of alfalfa gained twice as much, sheared $\frac{1}{2}$ pound more wool than the ewes receiving 1 pound of alfalfa and 2.5 pounds of brome; or 3.2 pounds of brome and .2 pounds of soybean meal. However, there was no difference in the vitality and livability of the lambs born. Also there was no difference in the average daily gain made by the lambs in the first two months.

Feed costs for the ewes receiving the alfalfa-brome mixture were 15 to 20 per cent less than for the ewes receiving straight alfalfa. This difference in feed costs is more than twice the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound more wool sheared from ewes receiving alfalfa. Economical and productive rations can be provided by $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of soybean meal, or 1 pound of alfalfa, with 3 pounds of grass hay.

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Whether your clip is large or small we do our best to sell it on its merits.

We are now handlers of Red Chain Feeds.

The Bandera County Ranchmen and Farmers Association

Wool and Mohair Warehouses at Bandera, Center Point and Hondo

BANDERA, TEXAS

HUNTING FACTS

(Continued from page 22)

increase grazing capacity. One way, of course, is to put acres back into grass that are now in production of crops and another is to grow more grass on a given area. Not only will research show us how to grow more pounds of grass per acre but also more valuable pastures, and these in turn will give us more meat and wool from an area. Much information is needed about methods of destroying undesirable growth, that makes demands on limited soil moisture, and replacing it with valuable livestock feed.

Feeding investigations will lead to improved rations for fattening market lambs and these in turn will make for greater economy in lamb feeding operations. Nutritional studies with range ewes will lead to increased lambing percentages and more pounds of lamb and wool marketed per ewe.

Studies in disease control laboratories will uncover new methods of preventing disease and improved drugs will be found to cure many of the ills that now beset sheep on the range, the farm flock, and in the feed lot. New methods of parasite control will be studied and methods of management and treatment will be developed that will mean much to the industry.

While the grass man, the nutritionist, the veterinarian and the bacteriologist are doing their research jobs, the animal breeding specialist will be conducting studies that may produce sheep that will grow more pounds of meat and wool per unit of feed consumed. But not all of their studies will be concerned with pounds; some of their studies will be devoted to how to improve quality of carcass and quality of wool.

The lines of research which are now under way and which will be undertaken will, of course, not contribute as much as they should to the economy of the sheep industry unless ways and means are found of increasing the consumption of both lamb and wool. Studies are certainly needed, and will be conducted, that will delve into the consumers' preferences and methods must be found by which the consumer can be brought to realize the advantage of using the products of the sheep industry.

While experiment stations and experiment station workers are dedicated to serving the public, they can only be of most value when they have the interested support of the producers they serve. This support must consist not only of monetary budgets to carry on the needed work, but moral support and encouragement. The research worker who realizes that producers are keenly interested in his studies is even more alert to investigate the most pressing problems of the producer.

Facts Before Purchases

Most experiment station workers are anxious to get their results to the public as soon as they feel they can recommend a practice. While the taxpayer wants to be informed of the progress of research work, he must

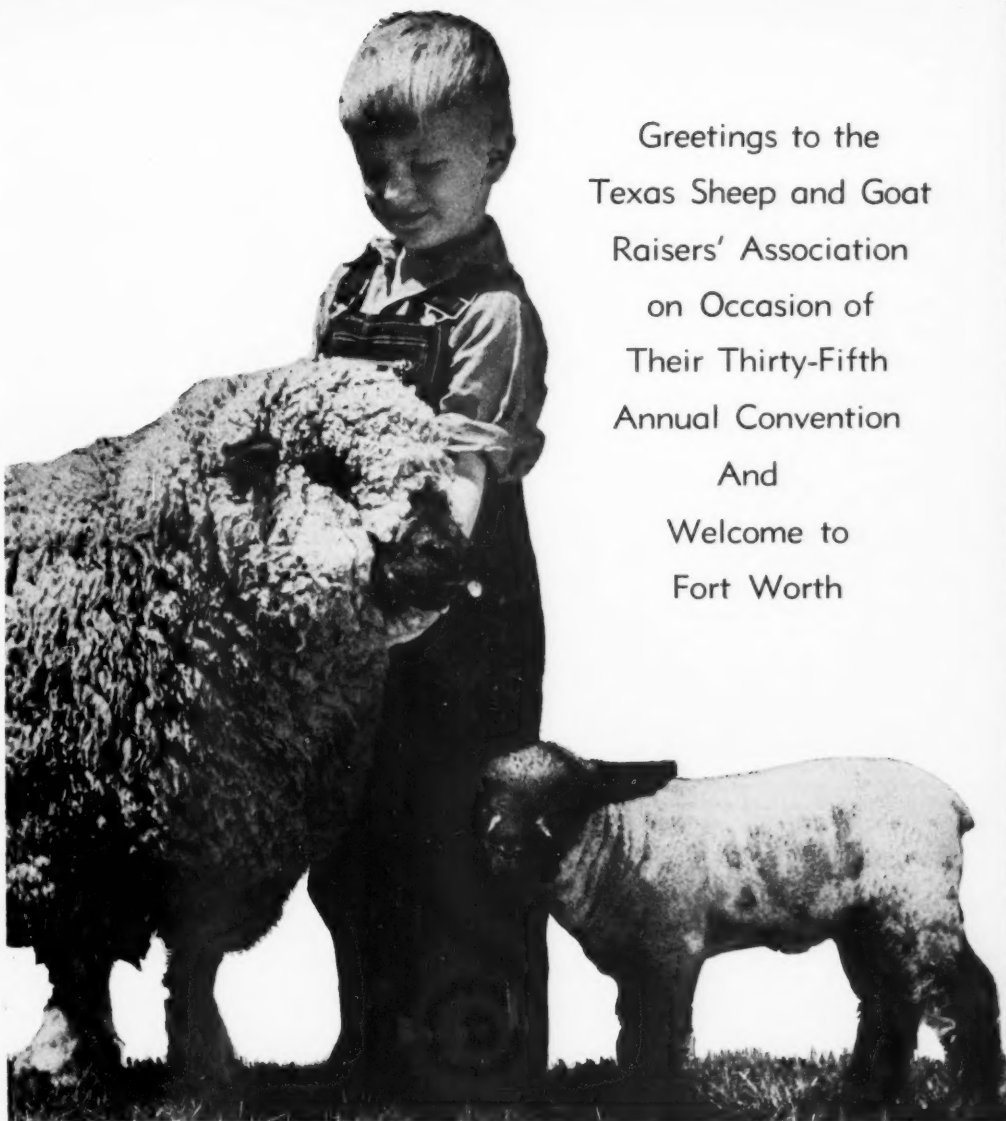
keep in mind that fragmentary results might cause him to make drastic mistakes and hence must be patient and give the research worker time to get the true story ready for release. Certainly an answer that tells a producer what it will not pay to do may be worth as much as an answer that suggests a different or new practice. Sometimes it takes time for the research worker to really find out what should be known about a problem, but it is not uncommon for producers to make enormous expenditures before adequate facts are available. One has only to travel through the Corn Belt to see hundreds of silos that are monuments to "Super Salesmanship." Many of these silos were built before adequate research data were available to indicate whether or not given farms could adequately make use of a silo. Tons of certain feeds and drugs have been sold that were supposed to work wonders, yet were sold before research results indicated that their use was of little or no value to the livestock of the purchaser. Hundreds of tons of low protein supplement have been sold on the statement of a salesman that these feeds were as valuable for the purchaser as a higher protein supplement. Research results released through the years and especially within recent months have indicated that when it is protein that is needed, that it is protein that must be supplied if maximum economy is to be obtained in production.

Most experiment stations have research results which may not be generally known to the producers and these facts are available for the asking. Research facts can usually be obtained through the medium of the county agent or the vocational educational teacher and if these men do not know the answer to a problem, they usually know to whom an inquiry can be addressed at the experiment station that will bring an answer by return mail. Certainly it costs the taxpayer and producer nothing to ask, because if the work has been done, the bill has been paid.

Neither the taxpayer nor the research worker should forget that our land grant institutions are a "Peoples' Institution." They belong to the people and while they have already made many discoveries that justify their existence, it is a safe prediction that their contribution in the future will be even more worthwhile to the public which supports them.

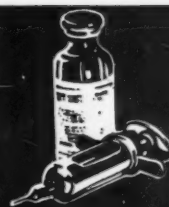


"It's tobacco juice. All you gotta do is spit it out."

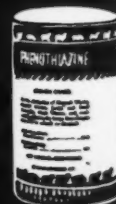


Greetings to the
Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association
on Occasion of
Their Thirty-Fifth
Annual Convention
And
Welcome to
Fort Worth

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1950 A Banner Year for Rambouillet Breeders

RECORDS OF 1950 RAMBOUILLET SHEEP SALES

NEW SALES records have been established for high selling individuals, stud rams, pens and averages. Many prices have exceeded the fondest hopes and expectations of the breeders' and have helped to place sheep in a more favorable position to compete with other classes of livestock. Net incomes to sheepmen have been excellent despite rising costs of operations.

These high prices have not been confined to registered and purebred auction sales, but have reached private sales, the 1950 lamb crop, and sales of all Rambouillet breeding stock. Comparatively few Rambouillet ewe lambs have left the ranges and many of those reaching the stockyards have found ready buyers waiting to return them for breeders.

Our national wool and stock sheep shortage was probably general knowledge several months before it was reflected in prices received by the breeders. Articles had appeared in newspapers and magazines; the industry's various agencies were bringing the situation to the attention of the people and departments of the government; and The Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics had begun a survey of "Domestic Wool Requirements

and Sources of Supply" in an attempt to determine the causes and recommend methods to help relieve them.

The Korean war with prospects for total mobilization seemed to be the fuse needed to set the prices of sheep and wool soaring to record highs. Wool has sold for over a dollar a pound, in the grease, and ram prices reached a climax at the National Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, August 25th and 26th.

The San Angelo Sale

The 14th Annual Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale in San Angelo July 26th started the ball rolling with the champion ram selling for \$1150.00—a new record for a Texas ram. Interest in the bidding reached the highest peak when the champion pen of 5 rams brought a \$610.00 average setting a new national record for a pen of rams. The runner up in the bidding for this pen was a Mexico sheepman who carried 51 head of top Rambouillet rams to Mexico, leaving \$10,065.00 padding the pockets of Texas and Utah breeders. When the sale was over, new records had been established for a top ram, pen of 5, pen of 10, stud average and average price for all rams sold.

The next major ram sale with Rambouillets consigned was the 24th Annual Oregon Ram Sale at Pendleton,

Oregon. In this sale, Rambouillets led 6 breeds and 3 types of crossbreeds in the individual sales with the top ram bringing \$550.00, and the top pen of 5 rams a \$225.00 average.

New Mexico's 13th Annual Ram Sale at Albuquerque August 15th and 16th showed Rambouillets again leading six breeds with the highest selling individual, the highest pen of 5 registered rams, and the highest stud average. In this sale, the stud rams were shorn in the ring to give buyers the staple length and grease weight before the bidding started.

Utah's Sanpete Ram Sale held at Ephraim on the 26th of August was also topped by the Rambouillet breed. The high individual brought \$1,025.00, 9 studs averaged \$425.00, and the range ram average more than doubled the average of 4 other breeds.

1950 sales were climaxed by the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City August 25th and 26th when 149 breeders from 14 states and Canada broke the sales' 35 year record average in purchasing 1393 rams. Best price of the sale was the \$2500.00 received for a Rambouillet yearling ram. This is the highest price for a ram in the United States during the last 30 years and the third highest in history. \$1,650.00 was paid for another Rambouillet stud ram at this sale. The average for all rams sold was \$171.53, but the 237 Rambouillets averaged \$222.72, and the 20 single Rambouillet stud rams had the astonishing average of \$706.25. Again



JACK TAYLOR
Secretary
American Rambouillet
Sheep Breeders' Association

a sale was International in nature as 3 fine Rambouillets went to Canadian buyers for a total of \$1,625.00.

At Casper, Wyoming, September 19th and 20th, the 22 year record on Rambouillets was topped with the high selling individual at \$500.00 and the highest pen of 5 purebreds at \$225.00. 360 Rambouillets averaged \$174.00.

A Rambouillet brought the best single ram price among 482 rams of 6 breeds at Montana's state wide ram sale. This sale was at Miles City, September 29th.

Rambouillets topped other breeds at the All Breed Sheep Sale, Junction, Texas, August 26th, with the highest individual and average prices. Fields and Johnson's range Rambouillet ram sale at San Angelo September 1st was another successful sale for the breed.

Sales of rams at private treaty have also been unusually good this year. Many outstanding individual sales have been reported and some breeders have even sold some ram lambs for



**NATION'S HIGHEST SELLING
RAMBOUILLET RAM**

This fine Rambouillet ram sold this year in the national sale for the third highest price in the thirty-five year history of the Rambouillet breed in this country. The \$2,500 which this ram brought is the highest price since 1921 when a ram brought \$3,000 and third to the \$6,250 ram of 1918.



TEXAS' HIGHEST SELLING RAM

A new record for high selling Texas Rambouillet rams was established this year when the above pictured ram sold for \$1,150 at San Angelo.

breeding stock. Many say that they have had to call sales to a halt in order to supply their regular customers' needs next year.

Replacement Prices High

Replacement Rambouillet ewe stock has also been bringing record prices. Solid mouth ewes have brought as much as \$20.00 per head, and some breeders have reported offers as high as \$30.00 for commercial yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Many old ewes, ordinarily shipped to market, have been purchased by sheepmen caught in the shortage.

Reasons for Price Increase

Most credit for these unusual sales has been given to the Korean War and mobilization plans, record-low stock sheep numbers, and the world wool shortage; however, there are other factors that have helped the Rambouillet breed to attain its present place of leadership. A very important factor is found in the breed itself. Several years ago the breed was sometimes criticized for having excess wrinkles, tendencies to wool-blindness and for short staple. The breeders have made remarkable strides in correcting these deficiencies and improving other qualities. The breed is now typified by being a big, rugged, thrifty, smooth, openfaced, long-staple sheep with a better mutton conformation than before, and it still retains other inherent good qualities. This type is now being produced

in quantity and is recognized as being a top net income producer on farm or ranch. Buyers proved this fact at the sales.

An unprecedented amount of crossbreeding since the war also may have had some influence in the competition for Rambouillets this year. Many of these sheepmen, depending on straight Rambouillet breeders to supply their ewe stock, suddenly found the supply was limited. Others may have found the practice to be of questionable benefit and returned to proven breeds.

Improved conditions of ranges in many areas following extended droughts, when sheep numbers were drastically reduced, undoubtedly had an influence on the demand for fine-wool breeding stock.

A preference for fine-wools by the apparel wool manufacturers and the resulting premium prices probably had some influence on the "swing" to Rambouillets.

Room for Many More Sheep

Even though the Rambouillet broke almost all existing sales records in 1950, the next few years hold promise of even greater things to come. The USDA survey mentioned above shows that there is room for at least one third more sheep in the United States. Lamb per capita consumption in the United States now is about 4 lb. per year; while, some 10 years ago it was

(Continued on page 74)

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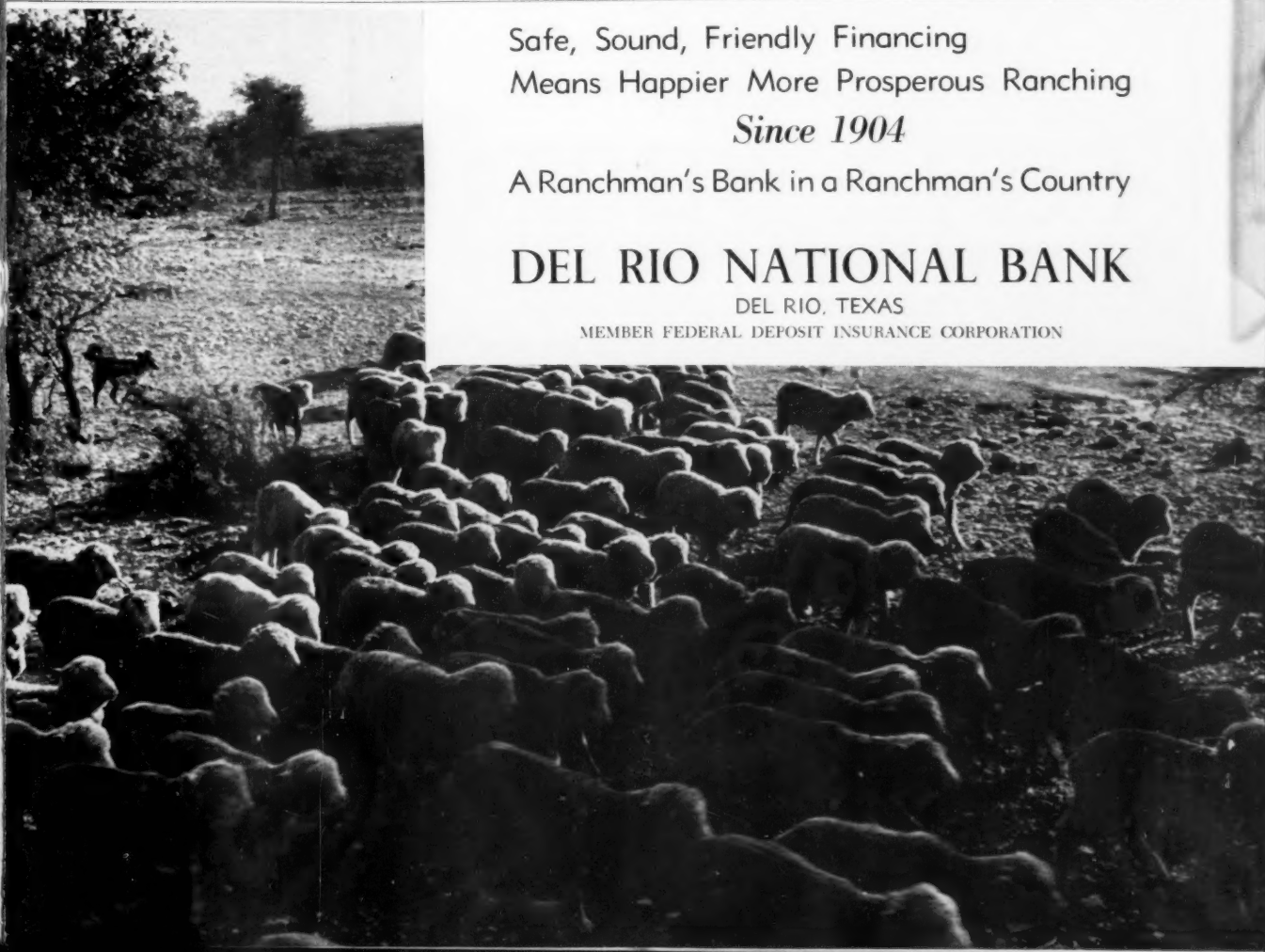
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Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

THE PRICE range in slaughter steers and yearlings, including heifer yearlings has widened. This is likewise true in stocker and feeder cattle. But

other classes are selling closer together, especially cows, where good kinds have to go around \$22.00, only pretty classy heiferettes at or slightly

above \$23.00, but where good hefty cutters bring \$11.00. On the recent break chargeable to semi-stagnation in the beef trade, pretty good western grass steers with weight dragged at \$24.50 down. Common little killers lacked reliable outlet at \$22.00 down, the break in lower grade killing steers depressing cows and heiferettes, both fed and grassy.

But high good and choice light steers and yearlings stayed right up there. If not already in the books \$34.00 is in sight, with good chances that more will be paid. Thus there is far better than a \$12.00 range is kill-

ing steers and fully that much between plain little stock steers not much to look at or even to rough along through the fall, and choice to prime fed steers scaling 1,200 lbs. downward. Now the point is how much higher will top cattle sell, to pull along all well finished heavies. And what will happen to middle and lower grades, both killers and stockers?

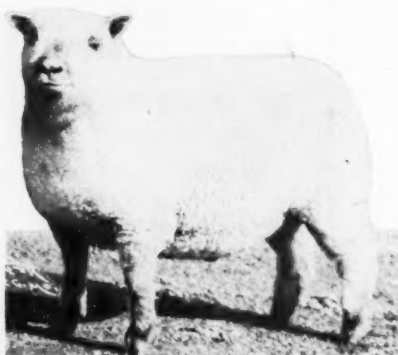
The consensus is there won't be much change; if anything a little higher on toppy cattle, maybe moderately lower on common and medium grades. What replacement buyers do in the matter of cattle scaling 700 lbs. upward will prove effective one way or the other. In sympathy with killers, heavy meaty feeders have declined \$2.00 or more over the last 30 days. Country buying meanwhile has switched to calves and calf-weight yearlings. These are lower, but not more than a dollar.

In fact, the break in all stocker and feeder cattle has been conservative figuring record prices being paid a month ago. It still takes \$25.00 to \$35.00 to get good to choice stock calves and calf-weight yearlings. By contrast, choice meaty feeders suitable for a shortturn can be had at \$28.50 down compared with \$30.00 and above not so long ago. Plain and medium stock cattle, out of line all fall, may now get much more competition than many suspect as a means to clean up more soft and wet corn than usual. Such 950 to 1,200 lb. killer-flesh feeders as cost up to \$30.00 and better last summer are the ones that have fallen hard from a killing standpoint. These are on their way back, an improved trend having come over an unusually draggy beef market at mid-October.

Of course, hogs and pork are getting much of the blame for slow beef and consequently lower heavy fat cattle. The general letdown following victory in Korea also played a hand in the break in all dressed meats. Light pork loins in New York fell \$20.00 in ten days. Top hogs fell to \$19.50. Pork got the play with the consuming public faced overnight with the feeling that only "hot wars" make higher prices in livestock as other commodities. But big scale military preparation followed at once and still is being strongly accented. Many more men are being called up in line with talk about a 3 million-man army, a record number of workers are employed to put this as yet paper army in mechanical readiness in addition to taking care of broad domestic needs, and dressed meat markets in general again started to stabilize.

No great shakes are expected in connection with booming meat prices, however. Well paid workers must pay more taxes. But this work army can and will pay as much or more than it has been paying over the last 30 days. For choice beef a few will pay more. Also more for choice winter fed lambs. Big winter pork tonnage will remain a determining factor in all except specialty meats. Credit curbs and the like will curtail the buying of homes, autos, TV sets and the like but in direct ratio may loosen up purse strings for foods.

(Continued on page 64)



1950 FORT WORTH GRAND CHAMPION WETHER LAMB
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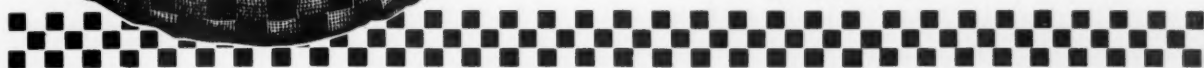
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Livestock entries close December 15, 1950 . . . Horse entries close January 15, 1951 . . . Separate Premium List for Livestock and Horses.

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Wool and Mohair Market Report

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Boston Bureau

THE WOOL markets of the world have been upset, particularly in the past 48 hours, by rumors and printed reports involving a United States stockpile of tremendous proportions. "Pre-emptive and speedy United States buying of 900,000,000 pounds for the United States military" has been the substance of rumors from New Zealand, Australia, London and the Continent.

President Harold A. Bishop of the Boston Wool Trade Association went to London three weeks ago and has followed the situation closely there: the Washington Counsel of the trade, Mr. Clinton M. Hester, and the officers of the trade have followed the situation in Washington since before Korea, all of the interests of this trade and the country as a whole, and possibly to good effect. Nothing has been left undone that seemed practicable.

There is probably no great amount of wool to be bought by the U. S. military, regardless of rumors. The most money voted or authorized by Congress for raw wool appears to be around \$100,000,000, and only one-half may be used since (by our efforts) it is equally earmarked for fabrics, uniforms and yarns. At the most, therefore, less than 100,000,000 pounds can be bought or perhaps 10% of the quantity mentioned in the rumors. Furthermore, when any buying is to be done, we have the assurance of high Washington authorities that, although commission pay may be small, Washington intends that any raw wool purchased be acquired through the customary and regular commercial channels. Furthermore, we feel that any program would be neither precipitate nor hasty.

Trading on the Summer Street market eased off immediately following receipt of the advice from Sydney and Bradford to the effect that the United States was desirous of a guarantee that it would get 1,500,000 bales of Australian wool from an estimated clip of 4,000,000 bales. Authoritative sources in Canberra announced that Commerce Minister McEwen would fly from London to the United States on Friday for government-level talks on wool, and this followed talks in London at which the United States brought pressure, it was said, for either abandonment or modification of the Australian system of selling by auction, but under this plan the U. S. would be able to obtain wool without competing at open auction. It would, however, pay the price paid at open auction for similar wool.

Prices for domestic wools have been slightly easier in the last ten days or two weeks, and buying with the exception of Texas, is very quiet from the standpoint of contracting for the

new clip. Average to good low half-blood, territory, from the Montana area with an edge of three-eighths has been sold at \$1.90 to \$1.92 clean basis. Some good character graded wool quarterblood 50s were purchased at 75c greasy and a fraction higher. Some additional contracting for the new Fall clip was reported in Fall Texas wool, but these transactions have not been confirmed as yet. Good average Texas 8-months' on the spot were traded at 75 to 80c for limited offerings.

Scattered sales have been reported on graded fine territory wool at around \$2.50 per pound clean basis. Higher prices were paid for good staple fine territory and there were some reports of spot transactions at \$2.63 for choice Montana wools on a clean basis. Good 12-months' Texas has sold at around \$2.50 according to the best information here. Spot offerings of fine Texas, territory or fleece wools, moved freely whenever offerings are made.

FOREIGN MARKETS

The Cape market is said to be in a good position to acquire business in the new wools providing the upswing in prices level off at an early date. The condition of the wool continues to be very good as reported by the buying brokers who say the quality is especially suitable for the markets here. Cape Type 7, a popular classification on the American market is being quoted today at \$2.50 to \$2.60 and higher as compared to \$2.85 a month ago. The sag, however, has not stimulated buying for import as expected.

In the South American Markets BA wools are stronger even though off 10% from the peak on coarse and fine wools. Current prices are still substantially higher than quoted at the turn of the month. Fine wools from Uruguay, 60/64s in grade, are being



"Are there any more stomachs waiting to see me, Miss Smith?"

quoted for shipment at \$1.25 greasy and 58/60s at \$1.25. Some irregularity is still noticeable from both BA and Montevideo markets.

Late advices from Australia report the market irregular with a downward tendency — all sections are reported buying. France is quiet. The sale which opened at Melbourne on October reported Type 960 scoured skin wool of good style combing lamb 60s selling at \$1.94 clean basis in bond for wool 2 and 2½ inches in staple. Small offerings of 25 to 30 bales of Types 528/9 scoured crossbreds average to good lambs 58/60s sold at \$1.25 clean basis for wools 2 inches and/or up. The London sale closed as compared to opening 5 to 7% lower for best merinos, 10 to 15% for average. Capes were 15% lower and crossbreds 10%.

The following statistics released October 10 are EXPORTS OF WOOL OF ALL KINDS FROM AUSTRALIA TO ALL COUNTRIES:

	Previous Year 1948-49, lbs.	1949-50
Total Greasy Wool		
1,060,024,200 lbs.	932,035,900	
Total Scoured Wool		
120,258,700 lbs.	114,016,500	
Total Carbonized Wool		
30,530,600 lbs.	24,704,400	
Total Noils		
3,706,100 lbs.	5,076,300	
Total Tops		
3,928,600 lbs.	4,927,000	
Total Waste		
9,189,800 lbs.	7,533,000	
Grand Total		
1,227,648,000 lbs.	1,138,193,400	

United Kingdom was the largest purchaser in the 1949-50 season, taking:

- 35% of the Grease Wool,
- 49% of the Scoured Wool,
- 39% of the Carbonized Wool,
- 15% of the Noils,
- None of the Tops,
- 25% of the Waste, or
- 35% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 36% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

France was second, taking:

- 14% of the Grease Wool,
- 9% of the Scoured Wool,
- 3% of the Carbonized Wool,
- None of the Noils, Tops or waste, or
- 12% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 19% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

U. S. A., was third, taking:

- 11% of the Grease Wool,
- 10% of the Scoured Wool,
- 1% of the Carbonized Wool,
- 70% of the Noils,
- 10% of the Tops,
- 27% of the Waste, or
- 11% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 7% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

Belgium was fourth, taking:

- 11% of the Grease Wool,
- 7% of the Scoured Wool,
- 4% of the Carbonized Wool,
- None of the Noils,
- 28% of the Tops,
- 10% of the Waste, or
- 10% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 9% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia combined were fifth, taking:

- 7½% of the Grease Wool, or
- 6% of the total exports.

(This compares with 6½% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

Italy was sixth, taking:

- 6% of the Grease Wool,
- 4% of the Scoured Wool,
- 5% of the Carbonized Wool,
- None of the Noils,
- 15% of the Waste, or
- 6% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 10% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

Germany was seventh, taking:

- 5% of the Grease Wool,
- 4% of the Scoured Wool,
- 3% of the Carbonized Wool,
- None of either Noils, Tops
- Waste, or
- 5% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 1½% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

Japan was eighth, taking:

- 5% of the Grease Wool, or
- 4½% of the total wool exports.

(This compares with 2% of the total wool exports in the previous season 1948-49.)

The balance was purchased by various other countries, including Netherlands, Mexico, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Spain, India, in amounts varying from .01% to 1.4% of the total.

WOOL TOPS AND YARN

Most topmakers and spinners are sold ahead for a number of weeks but it is doubtful if they ignore business offered to them on a satisfactory basis. There is no doubt too, but what if they were able to average their asking price on a lower basis buyers would show considerable interest. Speculation under current conditions is not to be expected and topmakers and spinners probably will not gamble to any extent on the future and will confine their operations to orders already on their books or those they can take and "get at least a new dollar for an old one."

MOHAIR

Advice from the mohair producing areas of Texas are to the effect that contracting for the next clip is still in progress on a small scale. Prices paid average around \$1.01 for adult and 25c higher for Kid mohair.

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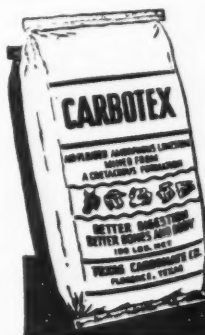
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Harvesting Grain Sorghums with Lambs

By Ray C. Mowrey
Dept. Animal Husbandry
Texas Technological College

THE COLLEGE has purchased 150 seventy-three pound grade Rambouillet mutton lambs from Ray W. Wiloughby of San Angelo. The lambs were tagged, vaccinated, and drenched en route to the college. They arrived September 23 and the experiment began September 27. The objective in the field feeding program the college has undertaken is to successfully harvest sorghums with lambs without excessive death loss.

The following plan is being used this year: The lambs were unloaded in dry lot where they had access to cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal, salt and water. On the fourth day, they were taken to a field of African Millet where one-half pound of cottonseed hulls and one-eighth pound of cottonseed meal were fed daily as a supplement to the African Millet for one week. We have not had any digestive disorders and no death loss. Troughs are available however, and if we should have trouble, a small quantity of cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal will be introduced as a supplemental feed. The present stocking rate is forty lambs per acre and it is expected that in three to four weeks' time this will be consumed and the lambs will be given access to Plainsman Milo.

When the foliage and finer stems of the African Millet has been consumed, three-fourths pounds of alfalfa and one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal daily, will be supplementally fed. To begin harvesting the milo field the lambs will be turned in at 10 a. m. after having consumed the supplemental feed and allowed to remain for only 30 minutes. The second day, same procedure will be followed except the lambs will be permitted in the field for an hour. This time will progressively increase, if there are no

digestive disorders; by the fifth to the seventh day the fence dividing the African Millet from the Plainsman Milo will be removed so that the lambs will have free access to the entire field. The three-fourths pounds of chopped alfalfa and one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal daily will be continued until the field is harvested. Progress reports will be made as the harvesting of the field progresses.

The four acres of African Millet and eight acres of Plainsman Milo being harvested are dry land, and due to limited rainfall and small yields, the 150 lambs should harvest the twelve acre field by the first of December and before the lambs are finished. The lambs will then be divided into six dry lots of twenty lambs each, in order to compare the feeding value of the following roughages for fattening lambs: Alfalfa, Sumac Sorghum Fodder, Sumac Sorghum Silage, African Millet Fodder, Hegari Fodder, and Cottonseed Hulls. At the conclusion of the experiment the lambs will be slaughtered in Fort Worth under supervision for slaughter and carcass data.

While the college has successfully harvested small acreages of sorghums with lambs for five years, there are phases of harvesting still too risky for the average farmer to use with large numbers. We have revised our feeding schedule slightly from year to year. The methods used this year, as indicated above, we hope will be the best thus far used. Death loss caused from Enterotoxemia (over-eating) can be excessively heavy without suitable precautions.

Property rights do not give the right to exhaust the soil's fertility.



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This European peasant farmer grows some peaches — along with various other crops, all in small volume. He picks his peaches... carries them by basket to his town market place... sells them himself, direct to customers. Thus he receives *all the money* his customers spend for peaches. Yes, 100% of the customer's peach dollar belongs to him. But from this "one-man" marketing he can't begin to receive enough money for his peaches to afford improvement in crop quality, or to grow more peaches. Nor can he afford to specialize in peaches... because he has too many other jobs to do



This American farmer grows more peaches per man-hour than a European peasant ever dreamed of. He grows peaches of fine quality, too, because he's located where peaches do fine, and he specializes in peach-growing. Railroads and truckers haul his peaches. Processors can or freeze some of them. Modern stores sell the peaches fresh, canned, frozen. The people who provide such marketing facilities are paid *with the grower* from the dollar customers spend for peaches. Yet the American farmer comes out way ahead of the European peasant in actual money income



COMPARED to the market-it-yourself system, the American way sells many times more dollars' worth of peaches. American farmers can produce more efficiently—and they can specialize by crop or area—because modern marketing facilities are available to move their bigger, better production to customers.

True, growers here in America get less than 100% of the customer's food dollar. But... because there is mass consumption... they are able to farm on a mass production basis. Thus American growers receive *more money*.

The U.S. farmer's share of the food dollar spent for fresh fruits and vegetables today is around 40¢. This share drops to about 25¢ for canned fruits and vegetables. It hits around 28¢ for rolled oats, expensive to process... 70¢ to 75¢ for good grade beef, butter and eggs.

The grower's percent of the food dollar varies from crop to crop because one crop requires more processing, cleaning,

grading or packaging charges than another. Or entails more service charges for storage, wholesaling or freight.

Bigger share of Safeway dollar goes to growers

Safeway's business is the *retailing* of food.

This function, you know, is sometimes lumped with other charges under the blanket term, "costs of distribution." But Safeway has nothing to do with farm-to-warehouse hauling costs. And in most of the processed foods, others—not Safeway—do the processing and packaging.

For all our retailing services — averaged over all farm crops — Safeway requires less than 14¢ out of the dollar customers pay for food at our stores.

This 14¢ covers all our costs of doing a retail business (such costs as wages, rents, taxes, advertising, etc.) plus a profit. In 1949 our profit was 1⅓¢ per dollar of food sales at Safeway stores.

Safeway costs are lower than average for such retailing services. In fact, our costs today represent a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required 10 years ago.

Of course, the dollar volume of our sales has increased, due in part to higher food prices. But our labor and other costs are up even more sharply. Chiefly because we've learned year by year to operate more efficiently can we return to farmers today a *larger share of each dollar of Safeway sales*.

The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



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Washington Parade

By Fred Bailey and Jay Richter

AGRICULTURE Secretary Brannan is demonstrating that there are more ways than one of operating a farm program. Former Secretary Anderson operated the program for the primary purpose of assuring a strong and stable agriculture. Brannan wanted it operated for the benefit also of consumers.

Congress refused to give Brannan the authority he wanted to make certain that prices to consumers did not rise more than he thought they should. He is finding now that the present law permits him to operate a program which protect both producers and consumers—and perhaps leave the government holding the bag.

Brannan has dusted off Henry Wallace's Evernormal Granary idea of government accumulation of surpluses to be fed into the market whenever shortages appear. He will use it to keep prices to farmers from going too low and to protect consumers against price increases due to shortages in the free market.

Using wheat as an example, the plan would work this way: The government, through high supports and large allotments, would encourage production which would permit the building up of large reserves in government storehouses. Then, when the price got as high as he thinks it ought to go, he would sell wheat into the market to drive the price down.

The support program in the past has been operated for the principal purpose of putting a floor under farm prices, not for putting a ceiling on prices. Brannan thinks it should work

both ways equally well. Over-production for the purpose of building up government holdings never has been encouraged.

Actually, what Brannan is shooting at is something that Congress never intended—the use of government-owned commodities to control the market. It specifically prohibited his selling government stocks at less than 105% of support levels, plus reasonable handling and storage costs.

Nevertheless, farm leaders here generally approve Brannan's approach to the problem of farm price stability. They see it as an indirect method of price control—one that might enable farmers to escape the rigid ceilings that were in effect during World War II under OPA.

Approval, however, is with two mental reservations. One is the fear that government holdings might be used for political purposes — to attract consumer votes through low prices, but at a high cost to the government. There is the old fear of huge surpluses constantly hanging over the market. That fear exists even though the surpluses are in government hands.

Brannan sees the surpluses as having another purpose—that of building up reserves to meet any war emergency. He thinks that whatever the eventual cost to the government that such reserves are good insurance.

Agriculture Department farm bosses are shooting for full production in 1951. Production restrictions which have been growing tighter the past few years, are to be relaxed for nearly all crops except tobacco. No controls are planned for meat animals, dairy cows and poultry.

Indications are 1951 production goals will call for an increase of around 30 million acres over 1950. These will include 12 million more acres of wheat, 10 million more acres in cotton and at least 7 million more acres in corn. Minor increases in



other crops may boost the total to above 30 million acres.

There still is a chance that wheat acreage may be boosted by increasing allotments for spring wheat. Corn acreage held to 83 million acres this year is almost certain to top 90 million next year. There will be no limit on cotton acreage.

Intentions are to boost production of feed grains, although supplies now are near a record 150 million tons and hay supplies are 133 million tons. The Department wants ample feed supplies to insure continued high production of livestock and livestock products. Officials point out that corn production this year will be 300 million bushels less than will be fed this year. There will be no shortage only because of a carryover of 950 million bushels of 1949 corn.

Political dopesters here think Agriculture Secretary Brannan's job may be at stake in the Nov. 7 election, although he is not running for any office and his name does not appear on the ballots. Any heavy swing of farm votes away from Democratic candidates would put Brannan in a bad spot.

His popularity at the White House and with party chiefs has been due to 1948 election results, due at least in part to Brannan's vigorous campaigning which led the decisive farm vote into the Democratic column. He was riding the crest of a popularity wave when he sprang his controversial Brannan Plan farm program in April 1949.

President Truman endorsed it, but Congress refused to accept it. The powerful farm organizations fought it and it found little favor with farmers. Brannan, however, has persisted in efforts to get it adopted. Probable death blow to the Plan came when Vice President Barkley, speaking with Presidential approval, disavowed Democratic support of it.

Political observers speculate that the President would not want to carry Brannan and his unpopular farm plan into the 1952 election. Lack of harmony between Brannan and the farm groups, and between him and Congress, also is seen as indication that a new Secretary will be named in 1951.

Livestock officials have their fingers crossed, but they are pretty certain now that they have the foot and mouth disease licked in Mexico. They are so elated that they are having difficulty in curbing a desire to make public claims to that effect.

No official announcement has been made, but the fact is there have been no new outbreaks of the disease since last December. Vaccinations ceased in July. The 6,000-man eradication staff has been reduced to a small inspection force.

Despite the favorable outlook, there appears to be little chance of an early reopening of the border.

It received little notice at the time, but the International Wool Study Group which met in London early in October launched a move for international control of wool prices.

The study group has no authority to organize such a program, but its

recommendations carry considerable weight. It suggested that international action to modify wide fluctuations in wool prices is desirable in the interest of both producers and consumers.

It had in mind the creation of an international purchasing agency which would buy up and store wool during periods of excess production. That wool then would be fed back into world markets whenever prices rose unduly due to shortages. It conceded, however, that it may be years before a surplus of wool exists, but insisted that the machinery ought to be created now.

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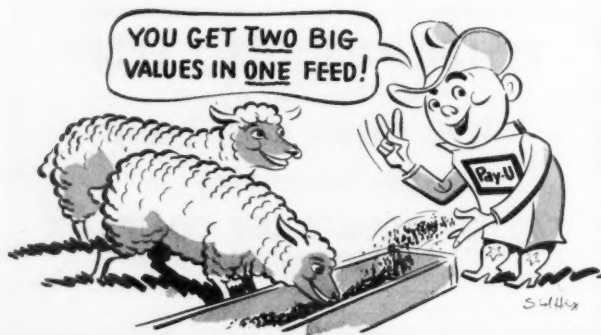
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Fall Shearing Cuts Lambing Season

By L. J. Horlacher
University of Kentucky

IN CLARK County, Kentucky, sheep growers are cutting the lambing season from three months to one month. They are doing this through the practice of shearing their breeding sheep two times each year, once in the spring and once in the fall. This plan had its beginnings about seven years ago and has given such favorable results that many growers now follow the twice-a-year plan of shearing.

More than a century ago, Clark County was known far and wide because of its excellent Shorthorn cattle. Beef cattle still are important, but in recent years sheep production has made rapid strides forward. Beef cattle, sheep, tobacco, and Kentucky 31 fescue make a combination which is hard to beat. Last year the pinnacle of sheep fame was reached when Henry Besuden of Winchester exhibited the grand champion carlot of fat lambs at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago and his son, Carlisle, had the grand champion pen of junior lambs. From neighboring county of Fayette came the University of Kentucky Southdown and Hampshire wether lambs which made a clean sweep of the grand champion awards in the International fat sheep show. The grand champion Southdown lambs carried in their veins a fair amount of blue blood from Clark County. Yes, sheep raising is important and profitable in Clark County, Kentucky.

There are about 28,000 grade ewes in the county and these ewes produce approximately 40,000 market lambs per year. In addition there are more than 20 breeders of Southdown sheep and a few breeders of Hampshires who raise rams for use on commercial flocks in the county and for sale to breeders and lamb producers in other areas. A few of the Southdown breeders in the county are regular consignors to the famous Bluegrass Southdown sale held annually at Lexington and their excellent rams are now in service in all parts of the nation. Returns from sheep, lambs and wool total more than a million and a half dollars annually.

The practice of shearing twice-a-year has grown rapidly. In the late summer and early fall of 1950 about half of the breeding sheep in the county were shorn. Many producers are convinced that this plan not only shortens the lambing season but also is a big factor in the production of quality lambs. It seems that a great number of the principal growers are sold on the idea and that not one who has tried it has been dissatisfied.

Apparently shearing before the breeding season results in fewer barren ewes. One breeder who pioneered in twice-a-year shearing formerly

had as many as 20 to 25 barren ewes in his flock of 400, but now he generally has not more than five barren ewes per year. They do better because they are more comfortable and more active. The result is that lambs come earlier and are more uniform in size. They are ready for market at the fore part of the season before the general decline in price occurs. This makes it possible to send them to market as milk-fat and grass-fat lambs, just the kind most in demand by the market and by consumers.

Reduction in the amount of labor required is important, especially in this central Kentucky area where tobacco is the major cash crop and requires much work just about lambing time.

County Farm Agent Charles D. Shouse of Winchester is enthusiastic about the results obtained. He believes that shearing twice-a-year results in more certainty of conception, makes both ewes and rams more serviceable, eliminates the necessity of removing wool and tags around the dock to facilitate breeding, prevents losses which frequently occur from ewes getting on their backs, reduces the accumulation of filth around the udder and makes suckling easier, reduces trouble and loss from external parasites, and gives the grower a chance for a thorough inspection of all sheep before breeding begins. Mr. Shouse states that from a financial standpoint this second shearing pays its way. He believes that with two shearings about one pound more of wool is obtained, and at present prices this more than pays the shearing cost of 50 cents per head.

Probably the initial suggestion that a second shearing would prove beneficial came from the extension sheep specialist. However, the man who is



Texas Delaine News

By Lester D. Lohman

WELL, IT SEEMS that the big news of the month past has been the closing of the show season and the big shortage that has developed in the Delaine sheep business. That big shortage is of good Delaine rams. Seems that inquiries are coming in all the time for rams. This reporter has stressed time and again that the breeders had better not wait too long to get their Delaine rams. But it seems that some of the boys failed to heed this notice.

In the 30 years that we have been in business we never have had more calls for Delaine rams than right now. None are available. If breeders still have some they are more or less on the bottom side and they would probably keep them and develop them for the coming season's trade. Last year we had the same shortage of rams and this year the shortage is still more acute. Some of the ranchmen will probably have to wake up to the fact that Delaine sheep are in top demand and rams will continue to be in short supply.

Most of the wool is being contracted and at very good prices. This high price of fine wool is also adding to the big demand for fine wool rams and if its fine wool sheep you are looking for you have to buy Delaines to get that top price. But this big demand is not only for rams but for ewes as well. Seems that some fancy money is being turned down even for show sheep, with inquiries coming in all the time for Delaine ewes. Some people that a few years back wouldn't have a Delaine for a present today are looking high and low for same.

The show season has come to a close. All the county fairs are now over and the state fair is also history.

credited with starting the practice in Clark County is a sheep grower and a custom shearer. It was because of his enthusiasm that other growers took up the idea. Actually he began by shearing late lambs instead of ewes and rams about to go into the breeding flock. Early in August seven years ago he sheared half of his late lambs and left the other half in full fleece.

All of the lambs were weighed and the shorn lambs were weighed again after shearing. The shorn lambs gained 10 pounds per head in two weeks, while the unshorn lambs gained not one pound. The lambs with no wool certainly were more comfortable during the hot days of late summer and they ate better. Many growers now follow the practice of shearing their late lambs. Perhaps this may be said to be the outgrowth of a need during World War II for pelts with short wool to make flying suits for members of the Air Force. The possible effect on the lambs undoubtedly was foreseen, and it has been good. Likewise, the effect on ewes and rams from the standpoint of successful breeding practice has been good.

At the Central Texas Fair the sheep show was a battle between two good breeders, Clyde Glimp of Lometa and W. E. Grimes of Copperas Cove. L. P. Clark, a retired Delaine breeder of Lampasas, judged the Delaine classes. Following is the way the placements were made.

C TYPE

Aged rams—1st, Clyde Glimp and 2nd, W. E. Grimes.

Yearling rams—1st, Clyde Glimp.

Ram lambs—1st, 2nd and 4th, Clyde Glimp, and 3rd, W. E. Grimes.

Aged ewes—1st and 2nd, W. E. Grimes; 3rd and 4th, Clyde Glimp.

Champion ram—Clyde Glimp.

Champion ewe—W. E. Grimes.

B Type Aged rams—W. E. Grimes, 1st.

Rem lambs—W. E. Grimes, 1st and 3rd; Clyde Glimp, 2nd.

Aged ewes—Clyde Glimp, 1st and 2nd; W. E. Grimes, 3rd and 4th.

Yearling ewes—W. E. Grimes, 1st and 2nd; and Clyde Glimp, 3rd.

Ewe lambs—W. E. Grimes, 1st and 3rd, and Clyde Glimp, 2nd.

Champion ram—W. E. Grimes.

Champion ewe—Clyde Glimp.

Steubing's & Lohman's Win Trophies

At the Comal County Fair held at New Braunfels, Texas on September 30th and Oct. 1st and 2nd, L&W Steubing of San Antonio won the Grand championship award on one of their fine Delaine rams. This ram won the coveted prize over all breeds. The ewe shown by F. H. Lohman & Son of Boerne repeated the same performance by winning a like award. These sheep were judged champions for their breed and then went on to defeat the Columbias, Corriedales Suffocks and Hampshires for this Grandchampionship award. These trophies were awarded to these breeders Saturday night immediately preceding the night's performance of the rodeo. Bill Oliver, Vocational agricultural teacher of Kerrville, was the sheep judge. These two trophies were awarded by the Comal Wool and Mohair Co-op and the P. K. Cafe.

Below is a complete list of awards at this last fair. New Braunfels had its customary fine Fair, long outstanding for its fine livestock and agricultural exhibits.

Aged rams — L. & W. Steubing of San Antonio 1st & 3rd, F. H. Lohman & Son of Boerne, 2nd

Yearling rams — H. W. Dietz, New Braunfels, 1st; L. & W. Steubing, 2nd & 3rd

Ram Lambs — F. H. Lohman & Son, 1st & 3rd; L. & W. Steubing 2nd.

Aged Ewes — F. H. Lohman & Son, 1st; L. & W. Steubing, 2nd & 3rd.

Yearling ewes — F. H. Lohman & Son, 1st & 3rd; L. & W. Steubing, 2nd.

Ewe lambs — L. & W. Steubing, 1st & 3rd; F. H. Lohman & Son, 2nd.

Champion ram — L. & W. Steubing.
Champion ewe — F. H. Lohman & Son.

UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR FINEWOOL SHEEP

"NEVER IN the history of men now living has the market for finewool been as high as it is today," says Professor J. F. Wilson, of the University of California College of Agriculture.

Western dealers are now contracting for clips to be delivered in the spring and summer of 1951.

This demand is not confined to the United States, the wool expert points out. Wool is a world commodity, prices for which are established largely in Bradford, England.

At present the demand is great for finewools of combing length from Merino sheep; in the nineteen thirties, however, many Rambouillet sheep breeders were forced out of business because the prices that finewool brought were so low.

"Any one who contemplates changing to finewools solely to meet present market demands," Professor Wilson says, "should consider the possibility that past history may repeat itself.

"A grower having medium-wool sheep, like Corriedales or Columbias, will find that at least ten years are required to change the clip by a grading-up process through the use of finewool rams.

"In that time," the University scientist warned, "the grower may find that the demand is for the type of wool he had ten years previously."

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HERE'S WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING—

The National--A Busy Year

By J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary,
National Wool Growers Association

1950 HAS BEEN another busy year of achievement for the oldest national livestock organization in the United States. The National Wool Growers Association has been serving the industry for 85 years. However, its activities are anything but "ancient" and over 25 live problems of wool and mohair growers were and are being tackled by Association officers and members during 1950.

President Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, appreciated and respected by the industry for his able work, has been serving his second term as president of the Association. He has been ably assisted this year by Vice Presidents Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas; John A. Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming; A. R. Bohoskey, Yakima, Washington; Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana; and John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho. Also giving of their counsel in the guidance of Association affairs are Honorary Presidents R. C. Rich, Bur-

ley, Idaho; C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas; T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, Washington; C. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado; and S. J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana.

THE LAMB PICTURE

First of all let's look at the lamb picture and see what your National Association is doing in this regard. Our officers and members have been dissatisfied with conditions existing at some central markets whereby a commission firm can sell a shipment of livestock, also act as order buyer on the same shipment of livestock, and collect both a buying and selling commission. Common sense tells us that no firm can serve two masters and properly represent the livestock grower in securing for him the highest price obtainable while at the same time representing the purchaser in obtaining the shipment at the lowest possible price. Therefore, a committee has recently been appointed by your Association officers to study these con-

ditions and with authority to endeavor to create a situation where there will be a clear division between buying and selling interests at the central markets.

Last winter a problem arose in the marketing of lambs. Due to very favorable feed conditions in the wheat fields and drought in other sections which forced lambs to cornbelt feed lots earlier than normal, a greater-than-normal supply of heavy weight lambs hit the market in December and January. Due to the fact that retailers claim big cuts of lamb and heavy legs of lamb are not as popular with the housewife as lighter cuts, and due also to the fact that no special promotion of these heavy cuts was being given by the trade, the resulting price spread between lighter and heavier carcasses was quite severe.

To alleviate this situation, the National Association contacted by letter, 34 retail meat associations apprising them of the problem existing and asking their assistance in giving these lambs a merchandising push. This was followed by a personal contact tour of Association representatives and lamb feeder interests, contacting retail meat dealers throughout the heavy eastern consuming areas. This work did result in co-operation from several retail associations in giving these heavy cuts a boost through their circulars, newspaper advertisements and display cases. The tour was also successful in that we acquainted retailers with our problems, learned about problems of meat merchandising and made some inroads in our public relations with the retail segment of the industry.

We don't want to leave the subject of lamb without mentioning our coordinated promotion work with the National Livestock and Meat Board. We are continuing in 1950 our efforts to build up our lamb promotion and education fund through deductions of 75 cents per car, contributed by growers on shipments of sheep and lambs sold. The Meat Board in 1950 is continuing to give lamb a good play in cooking schools all over the nation in which housewives are shown tasty and appetizing ways to prepare all cuts of lamb. Also, in the Meat Board cutting demonstrations for meat retailers, lamb has been prominently featured. It is important to establish a substantial fund for future lamb education and promotion work, when supplies become more plentiful and when market drops can magnify the need for these efforts. Growers can help by seeing that 75 cents per car is deducted from all of their sheep and lamb sales and remitted to our special lamb promotion fund in the National Livestock and Meat Board.

THE WOOL PICTURE

Wool is important also. One of the big jobs of your National Association in Washington, D. C. this year has been that of submitting recommendations and assisting in working out

details of the present wool purchase program. While the highly active wool market has not made the program essential this year, nevertheless the sound principles established last spring are important to the future of our industry. At the first meeting attended by your National representatives in January, Government officials accepted our recommendations that growers be given an opportunity to accept or reject the Government appraised price on all or any portion of their clips until the end of the marketing year. At a meeting on March 16th and 17th with the C.C.C., our representatives pointed out that Government proposals for a purchase program violated all precedent as far as historical relationship between the various grades of wool was concerned. At a meeting on March 20th the Department presented a modified proposal based partly on our suggestions. Our representatives finally decided to accept this proposal and the wool market since that time has proved that support price differentials between grades, as established last spring, do reflect prices fairly well in line with actual demand. We do believe that a reasonable support program is vital to the welfare of the industry and the present support program offers a sound floor under wool prices.

Next, what are we doing to keep the virtues of wool before the consuming public in the fact of growing competition from synthetics? The American Wool Council, organized by the National Wool Growers Association and now a part of The Wool Bureau, Inc., has had another busy year not only in keeping American consumers wool conscious, but also in assistance to those who sell wool clothing and other wool products. One of their big projects this year has been a nationwide training program for clothing salesmen. The program was initiated with publication and distribution of a sales training booklet, "How You Can Sell More Wool Clothing," distributed to approximately 100,000 retail salesmen. Another publication issued in 1950 is "Wool 'Round the Year," a 64-page educational booklet issued for the Girl Scouts. In addition, the Bureau has four men and three women in the field, lecturing to selling groups and in various other ways promoting a knowledge of, and interest in wool. Another of their 1950 programs has been the project to secure for wool a big share of the summer clothing trade. Sixty department stores throughout the nation are participating in a special fall campaign entitled "Wool Is A Natural For Fashion." The home sewing contest continues, of course, to be one of the biggest and most important projects of The Wool Bureau. The Council, also, continued to support the wool research project now being conducted at Princeton, New Jersey.

—AND MOHAIR

We realize that mohair production is also an important part of the Texas scene. Mohair, like wool, is in short supply. Because of the scarcity of fine wool, mills are going into suedees and deep fleeces in which alpaca or mohair is used to give lustre. Thus, mohair should have a big year ahead. The National Wool Growers Association worked in Washington this past spring on the establishment of a mo-



STATE FAIR CHAMPION

The Delaine-Merino Sheep Show, Oct. 11, 1950, featured this Champion Ewe, owned by R. R. Walston, Menard, Texas; also 1st place Ewe Lamb. R. R. Walston in picture.

hair price support program, the first since the 1938-39 loan program. The mohair average support price through March 31, 1950 is 49.1 cents per pound. Of course, at the present time, the Government is not having to buy mohair under this program because, like wool, the market has been high and active. Nevertheless, a sound floor has been established.

TRANSPORTATION

Next, what is the National Association doing in the matter of freight rates and transportation? First of all, during the last eight years we expended over \$16,000 to bring to a successful conclusion the case involving freight rates on wool. After much delay, lower rates became effective last April 10th, and on your wool shipments, you are now saved from three to five cents per fleece.

The National Wool Growers Association, through its Executive Committee, recently went on record as favoring opening of all so-called railroad gateways where transportation is restricted over certain routes or where freight disadvantages are imposed.

Through our traffic counsel, freight bill auditing service has continued to be made available to our members during 1950 at 50 percent less than the customary fee for this service. So far in 1950, over \$4,000 has been refunded through errors detected by our traffic experts.

TARIFF PROTECTION

What is your National Association doing in regard to tariff protection? Under the policies of our present administration and our State Depart-

ment, we feel that our efforts to maintain tariff protection are not very hopeful; nevertheless, the National Association has done all possible to acquaint the Committee for Reciprocity Information with the problems of the domestic sheep industry and the need for adequate tariff protection. In May, we filed a brief with this Committee in which we emphasized the danger of sacrificing our domestic sheep industry, permitting foreign countries to monopolize our wool market and control wool prices. We also appeared before the Committee for Reciprocity Information on May 25th, presenting this brief and giving additional testimony in behalf of the domestic sheep industry.

One of the big jobs of the National Association in 1950 has been that in connection with grazing use of the public lands and National Forest lands. This work, of course, has been of major concern and benefit to the eleven western public land states.

LABOR

What efforts have been made by the National Association in behalf of an adequate labor supply for the industry? Our legislative committee contacted congressmen and senators personally and also by wire and correspondence in behalf of their support of S.1192 and S.1165. The first-named bill provides for permanent residence of 152 Basque sheepherders now in this country; the latter bill permits importation of 250 additional Basque herders to alleviate the labor problem. Both bills have now been enacted.

(Continued on page 50)

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" VISITS THE RANCH EXPERIMENT STATION

This recent photograph shows Wallace Dameron, late Superintendent of the Ranch Experiment Station, discussing the work of the station and outlining the plan being followed in the ram progeny test at the station. The writer is Mrs. Frances Kerr, Washington, D. C., representative of "The Voice of America." The ram progeny test is being written up by Mrs. Kerr as an example of American cooperation for the benefit of foreign readers. The picture was taken by Jack Taylor, Secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, during the first shearing of the 1950-51 progeny test rams. Pete Mozingo, Val Verde County Agent, is shown at the scales.



AUSTRALIAN VIEWS RAM PROGENY TEST

In what was probably the last picture made of Wallace Dameron in late October, the late Superintendent of the Ranch Experiment Station is shown talking to Peter A. Reid, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Canberra, Australia (center). On Mr. Reid's right is J. M. Jones, Chief, Department of Range Animal Husbandry, Texas A&M College, and to the left is C. J. Webre, Jr., who represents Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass. Mr. Webre, a wool buyer, conducted Mr. Reid on his rounds throughout West Texas. The Australian is a former wool grower, at one time running some ten thousand head of sheep, and is now making a world tour, studying the factors which can affect the world wool market. He was particularly interested in the ram progeny test at Sonora.



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CLUB GIRL SHOWS CHAMPION LAMB AT STATE FAIR

Class 1 — Fat Lamb (Southdown, Purebred or grade) 23 shown
1, Betty Jo Guigardi, Hancock; 2, Hubert Jones, Abilene; 3, Gloria Lou Stuart, Roby; 4, Lester Byrd, Wingate; 5, Hubert Jones, Abilene; 6, Kenneth Gregg, Plainview; 7, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; 8, J. L. Stewardson, San Saba; 9, Dale Herring, Talpa; 10, Charles Ligon, Comanche.



GRAND CHAMPION JUNIOR LAMB AT FAIR

The pretty girl shown above is Betty Jo Guigardi, Hancock, Texas, whose Southdown lamb was judged the Grand Champion in the Junior Lamb Show at the recent State Fair.



RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION LAMB

The smiling young sheepman shown above is Glen Bragg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Bragg of Talpa, Texas, whose crossbred lamb was judged the Reserve Grand Champion lamb in the Junior Sheep Show at the State Fair in Dallas.

Class 2 - Fat Lamb (Southdown Cross-breds)

1, Glenn Gragg, Talpa; 2, Odus Wittenburg, Eden; 3, Jan Tyler, Meridian; 4, Odus Wittenburg, Eden; 5, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; 6, Dale Herring, Talpa; 7, Glenn Bragg, Talpa; 8, Billy Ralph Bynum, Sterling City; 9, Joe Allcorn, Talpa; 10, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby.

Class 3 - Fat Lambs (Hampshire, Suffolk, or Shropshire, purebred or grades) 28 shown

1, Henry Stokes, Ballinger; 2, Horace Edwards, Wall; 3, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; 4, Wayne Shipley, Garland; 5, Jimmie Hatley, Garland; 6, Jerry Stuart, Roby; 7, Don Griffin, Barnhart; 8, Jan Tyler, Meridian; 9, Billy Mac Moore, Roby; 10, Bellamy Bertelsen, Meridian; 11, Frank Tyler, Meridian.

Class 4 - Fat Lamb (All other cross-bred lambs)

1, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby; 2, Glenn Bragg, Talpa; 3, Ezelle Thompson, Mullin; 4, Jack Berry, Garden City; 5, Horace Edwards, Wall; 6, Ezelle Thompson, Mullin; 7, Joe Allcorn, Talpa; 8, Billy Ray Weathers, Santa Anna; 9, Carl Wyrick, Coahoma; 10, Joe Allcorn, Talpa.

Class 5 - Fat Lamb (Fine Wool)

1, Jimmie Stubblefield, Ballinger; 2, Dick Etheredge, Pecos; 3, Billy Ray Weathers, Santa Anna; 4, Bobby McKamie, Moody; 5, Charles Hoelscher, Ballinger; 6, Weldon Lange, Ballinger; 7, Carl Wyrick, Coahoma; 8, Billy Mac Moore, Roby; 9, David Merritt, Colorado City; 10, Freddie Max Stuart, Roby.

Class 8 - Best Group of 15 Fine Wool Lambs

1, Santa Anna FFA Chapter; 2, Sutton Co., 4-H Club.

Class 9 - Best Group of 15 Medium or Crossbred Lambs

1, Fisher Co., 4-H Club; 2, Talpa FFA Chapter; 3, Ballinger FFA Chapter; 4, Rummels Co., 4-H Club.

Junior Reserve Grand Champion Lamb

Southdown Crossbred, Glenn Bragg, Talpa, 12 yrs. old-FFA.

Junior Grand Champion Lamb

Southdown, Betty Jo Guigliardi, Hancock, 16 years old, 4-H.

HORSE SHOW AND RODEO SET FOR JUNE 7 - 10 IN SAN ANGELO

AT A RECENT meeting of the San Angelo Horse Show and Rodeo Committee the following date were set for the 1951 event - June 7-10, inclusive.

The 1951 San Angelo Fat Stock Show will be held March 1-3. The committee was authorized to contact Lynn Beutler of Beutler Bros., Elk City, Okla., to produce next year's show.

Tentative plans call for six rodeo performances: three afternoon and three night attractions.

Committeemen voted to charge \$1 per car for parking space inside the Fat Stock Show ground but parking outside the grounds in the space allotted for parking will be free.

Tickets will be \$2.50 for reserved seats and run to \$2 and \$1.50 for grandstand and bleacher seats. There will be no grounds admission charge. All prices will include federal tax.

The committee is making plans for a cutting horse contest, an event for members of the Cowgirls Rodeo Association. The group will also fix cash prizes and premiums for the rodeo and horse show.

Attending the meeting were H. E. McCulloch, chairman of the Fat Stock Show; D. L. Haralson, chairman of the rodeo committee; Percy Turner, Water Valley, chairman of the horse show committee; Ralph Trollinger, agricultural manager of the San Angelo BCD; B. E. Brooks, Roy Bond, Leo Richardson, Iraan; J. P. Crews, Mertzon; John P. Lee, Ray W. Willoughby, E. E. Young, Arch Lewis, Fred Roe, Jr., Robert Lee; Grady Mitcham and Al Sledge.

SHIVERS TO BE MAIN SPEAKER AT LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MEET

GOV. ALLAN SHIVERS will be the principal speaker at the first Texas Livestock and Range Conference to be held in San Antonio November 13-14.

The conference, sponsored by the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, is an outgrowth of the governor's 10-year pasture improvement program, which since has led to the organization of Better Texas Pastures, Inc.

Col. E. N. Wentworth, head of the livestock bureau for Armour & Co., will talk on "The Livestock and Meat Outlook for Producers in the Southwest."

Other speakers will include Dr. V. A. Young, head of the range and forestry department at Texas A&M College; C. E. Fisher, superintendent of the Spur Experiment Station; and Clayton Puckett, Fort Stockton ranchman and past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Walter W. Cardwell, manager of the Luling Foundation, will lead a panel discussion of "More Livestock Products Per Acre."

The second day of the conference will include visits to farms and ranches in the San Antonio area.

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Corriedale Notes

By Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary

THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Corriedale Association is planned in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition being held in Chicago the last week in November. Corriedales will be shown on November 30th and the Association banquet will be at the Stock Yards Inn that evening. Leo Eccles, banquet chairman, is arranging for an interesting speaker.

Next Sale in Greeley, Colorado

The Wyoming Corriedale Association held its annual meeting on September 19 at the Gladstone Hotel in Casper. H. E. Sabin of Node was re-elected president; Art King of Cheyenne was re-elected secretary. Plans were discussed in connection with the next All American Corriedale Sale to be held in Greeley, Colorado, next July.

Corriedale Sales Aid Growth

The Wyoming Ram Sale, held in Casper on September 19-20, broke all previous records this year. The sale, which is sponsored by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, has been held annually for the past 22 years. An average of \$115 per head was recorded on 1,187 rams of 18 different breeds. Corriedales had the second highest average of any breed — \$144.10 per head. Our breed has certainly been making fast strides in the past few years in attaining its place in the sheep world. Five years ago at the Wyoming Ram Sale Corriedales averaged \$25.53 — the lowest average of any breed. Today Corriedales are steadily gaining popularity in all parts of the country. Registrations keep pouring in the office and from all indications, 1950 should be another record-breaking year. At the rate we are going, Corriedales will place second in the number of registered animals of all sheep breeds for 1950.

Our membership is growing, too. At this date we show a gain of 29 new members over the new memberships at this time last year.

Art King Sells

Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming, has been doing a lot of selling lately. He sold 45 ewes to Tom Pemberton and 200 ewes to the Haynes Bros., Parkville, Mo. The Haynes Bros. are showing two of these animals at the American Royal.

Ramstetters Register Imports

Bonvue Ranch, owned and operated by Donald and Ernest Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado, has sent in 53 ewes and one ram for registration in our books. All of these animals are part of the recent Australian importation from the flock of Senator Guthrie. This group is certainly a splendid addition to the Bonvue flock.

Sheep Best Property

Herb McBride, Harpster, Ohio, writes: "I have been breeding sheep a good many years, but I have never seen as much interest in sheep as there is at the present time. Of course with the increase in wool and lamb prices, sheep have turned out to be the best property on the farm."

Corriedales, with their meaty carcasses and heavy fleeces, are the farm animals that will make the money these days. E. H. Beans, Hollister, California, averaged 8.9 lbs. per head from only a five-months growth of wool from 50 lambs and sold the clip at 70c per lb. The lambs had been kept on permanent pasture all summer and the wool was relatively clean. Mr. Hollister planned on showing his Corriedales at a local county fair and wrote that they looked "bigger and better than ever this year."

In Sheridan, Wyoming, C. T. Powers has Corriedales that averaged 14

SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

lbs. of wool per head; also, from 68 ewes he got 96 lambs, an average of 140 per cent.

Corriedales To Ecuador

One of the reasons Corriedales are constantly gaining popularity is the fact that they are hardy animals, with strong constitutions, and the ability to withstand most climatic conditions. Prof. P. E. Neale, sheep and wool specialist, New Mexico State College, has recently returned from Ecuador where he has been looking over the sheep possibilities for that country. Prof. Neale is of the opinion that Ecuador has wonderful potentialities for the sheep industry, but at the present time poor quality sheep are found there. Progress is being made through the importation of good Corriedales. Floyd Childress of New Mexico has sent nearly 8,000 good range Corriedales to Ecuador within the last year. Prof. Neale states that Ecuador is not the place for pampered, grain-fed, show sheep, but the Corriedales are doing well there.

Hardy

Not only are Corriedales hardy, but they are also long-lived and prolific. Frank Heaton, Hillsboro, Iowa, sold an 11-year-old ewe to Chester Coleman, Hillsboro, Iowa. In one year this ewe produced four offspring — a set of twins in February and another set of twins in October.

14-Year-Old Ewe Drops Lamb

H. Stanley Coffin, owner of the Coffin Sheep Company, Yakima, Washington, registered a yearling ewe from a dam 14 years old. This is quite a record, even for a Corriedale.

Kings To New Zealand

Jerry King has purchased a movie camera and a color camera and hopes to bring back a picture story of the New Zealand trip. The Kings had planned to take a tape recorder to bring back interviews with the leading breeders in New Zealand and talks at the meeting, but discovered that their electricity runs on a different cycle than ours. It is certainly unfortunate that such an arrangement is not possible, but much information will be obtained by personal observation. The American Corriedale Association is most fortunate to have two such authorities on the American Corriedale for ambassadors of good will as Art and Jerry King to represent us in this first World Wide Type Conference. No doubt the American Corriedale will receive much favorable publicity because of their trip. As soon as practicable after the return of the Kings, the membership will receive a report of the observations and impressions made by New Zealand sheep and personages from all over the world upon the Kings. Mrs. Arthur King will accompany Jerry and Art, who are both official delegates from the United States. The Kings will leave San Francisco about the 5th of November.

Too much cannot be said about our production records plan. This plan is a valuable tool to the animal breeder in his selection of animals. Emphasis on body form is very important, but at the same time economy of production must be kept in mind.

CORRIEDALE FLEECES SELL FOR MORE DOLLARS!



In Wisconsin a Corriedale breeder sheared 24 lbs. from a yearling ram.
In California a Corriedale breeder averaged 8.9 lbs. per head from 50 ewe lambs in a five months' growth.
In Wyoming a Corriedale breeder averaged 14 lbs. per head from his ewes.

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Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary

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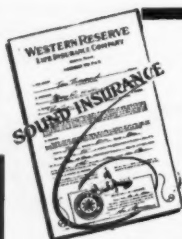
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NEW SCREWORM REMEDY ANNOUNCED BY USDA

A NEW treatment for the control of screwworm, the most destructive livestock insect pest in southern states, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. This new treatment, to be known as EQ 335 screwworm remedy, will replace the Department's EQ 62, known to stockmen for the past decade as the most effective of all remedies for screwworm control. Much of the experimental work on the remedy was done at the Kerrville, Texas, Laboratory and discussed in detail at the meeting of the Texas Wholesale Producers of Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, Biologicals and Insecticides at San Angelo, Texas, October 23.

The screwworm is the maggot stage of a parasitic fly that lays its eggs on wounds of any warm-blooded animal, including man. It caused heavy losses to stockmen in many areas of the country for years. Although it occurs mostly in the Southern States, the pest often thrives as far north as the Dakotas and New Jersey in late summer months.

The new remedy contains lindane, a powerful new insecticide. The formula requires by weight 3 parts of lindane, 35 parts of pine oil, 42 of white mineral oil, 10 of an emulsifier, and 10 of a silica gel. It is applied to wounds with a small paint brush. The treatment kills maggots deep in the wounds, young maggots as they hatch from eggs, and flies attracted to the wound to feed or lay more eggs.

The killing of flies attracted to wounds is an attribute new to Department screwworm remedies. This will help reduce the number of animals attacked by the flies.

The new remedy is the development of the Kerrville, Texas, laboratory of the Department's Bureau of

Entomology and Plant Quarantine, after four years of laboratory and field testing. Department veterinarians with the Bureau of Animal Industry participated in the development by studying the effects on livestock of the materials contained in the remedy. They found this formula did not affect the health of animals when treated according to direction.

The Department entomologists say the new remedy has many points of superiority over EQ 62. It will not deteriorate upon standing. Exhaustive tests show one application of EQ 335 usually lasts for seven days, while two treatments of EQ 62 are required to protect wounds for the same period of time. Wounds treated with the new remedy heal quickly.

The new remedy has been tested in many formulas on thousands of animals during the past four years. No animal has been injured in all these tests, but the entomologists point out that young animals, especially calves, might be sickened if the treatment is not applied properly. They recommend that only the wound and a narrow strip of an inch or less about the wound be treated.

The Department points out that this new screwworm remedy is not the entire answer to screwworm control. Prompt use of the remedy, proper livestock management, and constant watching for infested animals are the only means so far available to stockmen to save their animals from the pests. There is no method known today that will control adult screwworm flies economically and effectively in nature.

Livestock owners in screwworm-infested areas therefore are urged to examine their animals at regular intervals. Infested animals should be treated immediately upon discovery. Operations or other wounding livestock management practices should be avoided during screwworm season. When necessary to de-horn, brand, or perform operations of this sort, the new remedy should be applied promptly. Wounded animals should be watched carefully and re-treated at 7-day intervals until the wounds have healed. Severely infested wounds should be treated 3 or 4 days following the first treatment, and at 7-day intervals thereafter until healed.

The formula and some of the new features of EQ 335 were discussed by G. W. Eddy, a Department entomologist who helped develop the treatment at the Kerrville laboratory, at the annual meeting of the Texas Insecticide Processors on October 23, 1950, in San Angelo, Texas. He pointed out that in addition to its use for screwworms the formula selected can be diluted with water so that ranchers can treat sheep infested with wool maggots. These are the larvae of certain kinds of blowflies, which cause serious losses of sheep in some parts of this country. One part of EQ 335 is diluted with 9 parts of water and the liquid is applied to the infested portions of the sheep.

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El Paso Extends Invitation for 1951 Meeting of Association

EL PASO from its earliest day has depended for its very existence on the ranching industry. The wagon trains of the Spanish traders carrying goods from Mexico City to Santa Fe and back through ancient El Paso del Norte and Chihuahua nearly always were accompanied by large droves of livestock. Trading in livestock was virtually the first form of commerce to be conducted in the Pass of the North.

Since those ancient days El Paso has grown and changed enormously. It now bears little resemblance to the Spanish community at the pass and crossing of the Rio Grande.

But one thing has remained constant through the centuries. The livestock industry and its prosperity are always basic to the prosperity of El Paso. So if the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association gather for their 1951 convention in El Paso, they will do so in a city which will greet them not only as friends but as old and close acquaintances.

El Paso serves an enormous ranching area. It counts a huge portion of West Texas in its trade territory. El Paso sits flat on the borders of both the state of New Mexico and the Republic of Mexico. All of southern New

Mexico does business in El Paso. So does southeastern Arizona. And El Paso is the largest port of entry into Mexico. Not only from the state of Chihuahua but also from far into the interior of the Republic comes business for El Paso.

As a major livestock and ranching center El Paso has two large stock yards, El Paso Union and Zeigler Union, and one nationally famous packing house, the Peyton Packing Company, as well as several smaller ones, and branches of such national firms as Armour, Swift and Wilson.

Because of its superb year-round climate, widely regarded as the finest in the United States, El Paso almost from its origin has been a famed meeting and vacation place, a city of conventions. Today it is the principal convention city of the International Southwest and one of the top convention cities of Texas, although it is remote from other centers of the state and only the sixth city of the state in population.

But the prime factor which gathers travelers and conventions in El Paso is its facilities. The city has an abundance of fine hotels and motor courts, which afford the visitor every comfort. It has halls and buildings exactly

suited to the needs of the largest or smallest meetings.

The proximity of Juarez, Mexico, has always been an important element in the prosperity of El Paso through the most parlous times, through wars and revolutions, international trade has been a major factor in the economy of the City of the Pass. And in recent years Juarez with its cabarets

and night clubs and restaurants and shops and stalls, markets and fairs selling exotic goods, has been an outstanding attraction in bringing tourists to El Paso.

The invitation which El Paso extends to the members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is an entirely natural one. The city will be welcoming old friends home.

O. K. Harkey of San Angelo arranged a sale of 500 to 600 yearling Rambouillet muttons belonging to Harvey Martin of San Angelo. Sale was made to Ray Kitchens of San Angelo and Doug Kirby of Ozona. Pay weight was 103 pounds and price was 23 cents a pound.

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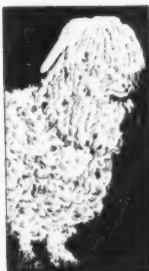
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McMULLAN, McMULLAN, McMULLAN and McMULLAN — Four generations of McMullans were represented October 10, when D. K. McMullan, Sr. (center) celebrated his 89th birthday. Left is Johnny McMullan, a son of Floyd McMullan. Floyd, who is one of seven living children of Mr. McMullan, Sr., holds his first grandson, Johnny Ray.



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Dance Planned for D. K. McMullan's 90th Birthday Celebration

D. K. McMULLAN, SR. celebrated his 89th birthday October 10, and began working on plans for his 90th. Each year his children give him a party that turns out to be an old timers reunion, and this year was no exception. Miss Bill McMullan of San Angelo was hostess to the group, and held open house for some 200 friends and relatives who called to pay their respects.

Known as the "dancingest man" in Texas, Mr. McMullan has many acquaintances in West Texas, having ranched in the Western section of the state most of his nine-tenths of a century. He now lives in Snyder.

On his 80th birthday, the family gave him a dance with music by "Pop" Harrison's orchestra. Harrison said that on the 90th birthday he would give him the music free, and so another dance is being arranged for next year.

Mr. McMullan's four sons are engaged in the ranching business as are two of his daughters. All the children were present for the party: D. K. Jr., and Frank of Big Lake, Ashby of Fort Stockton, Floyd of San Angelo, Mrs.

Louis Hersey of Big Lake, Myrtle (Bill) of San Angelo and Mrs. Allan Watt of Midland.

FORT WORTH FIRMS AID AUXILIARY CONTEST

MRS. W. L. JOYCE, Fort Worth Area Chairman of the "Make It Yourself with Wool and Mohair" contest is also working with a committee to make arrangements for the Woman's Auxiliary at the state convention in Fort Worth.

Bertram M. Jones will be commentator of the Fort Worth area show which will be held November 11 at 2 p. m. in the Centennial Room of the Hotel Texas. Carolyn Kay Jones will assist with the girls in fashion coordinating.

The following Fort Worth firms have financed the contest in that area: Stafford-Lowden, Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Traders Oil Mill, Ralston Purina Co., Universal Mills, Great West Grain & Seed Co., Vit-A-Way Incorporated, National Finance Credit Corporation of Texas, Swift and Co., Armour and Co., Globe Laboratories, Texas Wool and Mohair Marketing Assn., Texas Phenothiazine Co., O. M. Franklin Serum Co., W. C. Stripling Co., Leonards Department Store, Meachams, Montgomery Ward Retail Store, Monnig's, R. E. Cox and Co., The Fair, Shirley Commission Co., Daggett-Keen Commission Co., Farrell and Johnson, John Clay and Co., Foley-Allen Commission Co., Cassidy Commission Co., National Livestock Commission Co., Nored-Hutchens Commission Co., and Fort Worth Stockyards.

H. G. Whitaker, Junction, recently purchased a 430-acre stock farm near Harrison, Arkansas.

WOOL WEEK NOTED BY FROST'S, NEIMAN'S

IN OBSERVANCE of Texas Wool and Mohair Week, October 1-7, stores in San Antonio and Dallas staged all wool style shows of outstanding merit.

Among those attending the Neiman-Marcus show were 9 members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association who were special guests of Mr. Joe Ross, vice-president of the store. Members were Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde, Mrs. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, Mrs. Len Mertz and Miss Gladys Mayer of San Angelo, Mrs. J. W. Nance of Coleman, Mrs. W. L. Joyce and Mrs. Charles Stewart of Fort Worth, Mrs. John Alexander of Brownwood, and Mrs. Will Alexander of San Saba.

The show was presented in the Mural Room of the Baker Hotel and some 30 garments were modeled. All were of wool or mohair with the exception of two evening dresses. A wool evening gown was scheduled to be shown, but was sold to Gloria Swanson's daughter, Mrs. Shell Farmer, just before the event.

Stanley Marcus, president of the famous store, was commentator for the show. He made mention of wool and mohair week and its importance to the state, and recognized the Auxiliary members present. Jane Kift was in charge of show arrangements.

Outstanding among the fashions shown were dresses made of French wool lace; two English tweed designs, and a cashmere sweater ensemble for cocktail wear. Reversible coats made of American woolsens were also modeled. These coats were woven so that they were completely reversible, making two coats for all practical purposes with a sharp color change on the opposite side.

Frost Bros. of San Antonio staged an exclusive showing of Hattie Carnegie designs in the Anacacho Room of the St. Anthony Hotel.

The garments designed by the fabulous designer were all wool and wool combinations. Gilbert Lang, president of Frost Bros., was commentator of the show.

Hattie Carnegie designed the winter uniforms of the Armed Forces—of 100 percent wool of course—and Frost's was privileged to present for the first time in the United States, this premier showing of the new uniforms.

Mr. Lang, who was host to 24 members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, stressed the importance of the industry and told of the superlative wearing and designing qualities of wool and mohair.

A large table was reserved for Auxiliary members who were mostly from the Hill Country around San Antonio.

The 140-acre stockfarm near Eskota belonging to E. K. SoRelle has been sold to Roland Kinsey of Sweetwater. A cattle buyer for Gooch Packing Co., SoRelle has recently moved to Abilene. Price on the transaction was \$65 an acre.

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Fellow likes to brag on his Champion Stock and this smiling gent's no exception.

That's R. L. Steen of Goldthwaite and he and C. D. Turbeville, operating as Steen & Turbeville at Goldthwaite, have been raising Sheep Champions for years. Besides this, "Bob" Steen has probably developed more Champion Calves than anybody

else. "Bob" Steen says: "We're proud of our champions . . . proud of the Champion Veterinary Line that keeps 'em healthy. We've kept this Champion Southdown Ram free from worms with DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH. We use DR. ROGERS' PRODUCTS exclusively because they put money in our pockets and help us walk off with Championship Honors."

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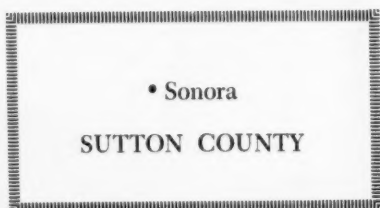
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CILITIES TO HANDLE 4,000,000 TO 6,000,-
000 POUNDS OF WOOL AND MOHAIR
ANNUALLY.**

**A FEDERAL
BONDED
WAREHOUSE**

THE NATIONAL

(Continued from page 39)

Now that the draft is again imminent, the Association will make efforts to acquaint draft officials with the importance of keeping experienced and irreplaceable sheepherders on the job where their services are badly needed.

TAXES

What efforts have been made this fall in behalf of taxes paid by sheep growers? Your National Association worked in Washington, D. C., in September in an effort to have an amendment to the tax bill include capital gains treatment on sales of all breeding stock, including breeding ewes. The amendment as finally written covered only cattle, which was unfair to our industry and which was opposed by the cattlemen since our industry was excluded. However the conference committee struck out the entire amendment, feeling that cattle should not be dealt with to the exclusion of other livestock and stating that the matter is deserving of further study. Therefore, the law is the same as it has been in relation to capital gains for livestock but the conference committee has asked the Internal Revenue Department to permit capital gains in accordance with present findings of the court in the Albright case.

PRICE CONTROLS

History has shown that price controls and regulations have curtailed rather than expanded industry, both in the case of meat and fiber. Association representatives have already conferred in Washington this fall on these matters, as well as in Chicago with other livestock representatives. When anything crystallizes in this regard, prompt action will be taken to see that everything possible is done in the interests of the sheep industry.

RESEARCH

What is your National Association doing in the matter of research? The Association is represented on the Livestock Advisory Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This committee, which met in Washington, D. C. last February to consider projects under the Research and Marketing Act, gave approval to research dealing with improvements in breeding livestock; on problems of clearing range and pasture lands of mesquite, saltcedar, scrub oak, and other brush; and on the use of chemicals in control of parasites and insects affecting livestock.

BETTER FLOCKS

What is your National Association doing in an effort to build better sheep flocks and consequently better wool clips and better lamb crops? We conducted in 1950 our most successful ram sale, which brought together 1,400 head of the finest purebred rams of the United States, Canada and England. It continued to be the top ram sale of the nation, both from the standpoint of numbers sold and prices paid. The sale benefited buyers in that it assisted them in their aim of building quality flocks. It was of benefit to consignors because competition of the sale keeps them striving for highest quality production. A com-

parison of early National sales with those of the present day indicate very clearly the great strides in breed improvement occasioned by this annual sale.

THE ORGANIZATION

And last, but not least, what is the National Association doing to build its own organization? One of the big projects in 1950 has been the publication and distribution of two pamphlets, one entitled "Mr. Wool Grower—It's Your Profit We're Trying to Save" and the other, "What About Sheep?" One of these pamphlets is designed to tell the story of the National Wool Growers Association and the other is designed to cover the essential operations of a sheep enterprise and is written to encourage interest in sheep raising as well as interest in association of sheepmen with the National Wool Growers Association. They were prepared partly for use in our eastern states where we are attempting to secure interest in Association membership. Up to the present time over 16,000 copies of these pamphlets have been distributed.

In May President Vaughn made a trip to Mississippi to speak before the sheep growers' organization of that state, and thus arouse interest in affiliation with the National Wool Growers Association. Mr. Vaughn feels their eventual membership in our organization is a possibility. Valuable field contact work among the Association's members and ram sale consignors was also continued in 1950.

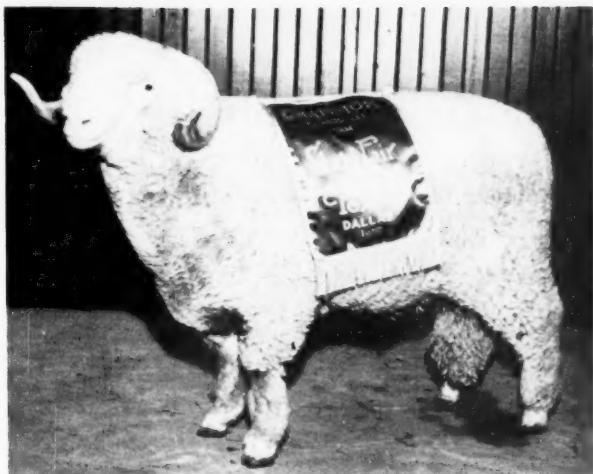
A new boost was given to public relations work of the sheep industry this summer when the READER'S DIGEST, with our permission, published a condensation of "The Shepherd's Interpretation of the Twenty-Third Psalm," reaching over three million readers. This request followed our publication of this article in the December, 1949 issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

We hope that growers will feel that the above activities are worthwhile and are of service to the industry. We anticipate that 1951 will be another big year filled with important work, problems and accomplishments. We welcome at any time recommendations of growers on how we can better serve you and the sheep industry.

Otho Drake of San Angelo sold 119 Rambouillet mutton lambs to Carson Miles for Dr. J. Marvin Rape of San Angelo. Lambs weighed 68 to 70 pounds and price was 28 cents a pound.



"Believe me, Antonio, your spaghetti was delicious!"



STATE FAIR CHAMPION

Rambouillet Sheep Show, Oct. 11, 1950, featured this Champion Ram (also 1st place Yearling Ram), owned by Noelke and Owens, Sheffield, Texas.



RESERVE CHAMPION RAM

Rambouillet Sheep Show, Oct. 11, 1950, featured this Reserve Champion Ram (also 1st place Ram Lamb), owned by W. E. Couch, Waxahachie, Texas (in picture).

HOUSTON PLANS COMPREHENSIVE SHEEP-LAMB SHOW

THE HOUSTON Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition officials are making plans for another top-notch sheep show, President W. A. Lee reported as he announced prize monies and officials for the 1951 event.

The 19th annual Houston show will be held January 31 through February 11 in downtown Houston's Sam Houston Coliseum. In order to accommodate the greatest number of exhibitors the sheep show will again be divided, Mr. Lee said.

Both club boys and open class fat lambs will begin arriving at the coliseum on January 29 and 30 to be ready for judging on January 31. The fat lambs will be auctioned at 10 a. m., February 1. Number of entries is expected to exceed the 375 entered in 1950.

Breeding sheep will begin arriving at 8 a. m., February 5, with judging scheduled for February 7 and 8. Again, show officials expect more than the 335 exhibited at the last show.

New highs were reached in both the fat lamb and breeding sheep events of the 1950 Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition.

Prize money offered in the open sheep show totals \$2494, with \$700 going to winners in the boys' lamb show—a total of \$3194 for the important sheep and lamb phase of the growing Stock Show.

Mr. Lee said classes in the breeding sheep show will be provided for Rambouillet, Corriedale, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk and Delaine-Merino.

Mr. Lee said indications are that many of the top-ranking sheep raisers of the Southwest will show their prize animals at the 1951 show. Ralph Hansens of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, is hoping to return. Young Hansens received \$2600 from Mrs. George Kelley of Houston for his 100-pound grand

champion lamb. Pauley Packing Company of Houston paid Edward Brede-meyer of Winters \$700 for his reserve champion lamb.

These prices are indicative of the value Houston businessmen place on the sheep and lamb show. Even at the auction, which did not include champions, 218 head of fat lamb sold for \$7695—or 38.3 cents a pound average—a good 14 cents above the then-prevailing Chicago market price.

At the same time, Mr. Lee announced that premium lists had been mailed to exhibitors throughout the United States. County agents and vocational agriculture teachers have also received the 134-page publication.

He stressed that December 15 was the deadline for sheep and lamb, as well, as cattle, entries.

J. H. Jones of College Station will be superintendent of the sheep show, with Guy Powell of Kerrville serving as assistant superintendent. Mr. Powell will also serve as chairman of the sheep committee. B. J. Baskin is general livestock superintendent.

Outstanding attractions for the 1951 World Championship Rodeo will be the famed motion picture and television star, Hopalong Cassidy, Eddie Arnold and his Oklahoma Wranglers and others.

Premium lists may be obtained by writing John Kuykendall, Livestock Manager, Houston Fat Stock Show, P. O. Box 2371, Houston, Texas.

Willis Burke of Mertzon bought 300 solid-mouth ewes from Joe Clayton of Ozona, and George James of Mertzon purchased 100 of the ewes also. The ewes were bred to blackface rams. Price was \$20.75 a head.

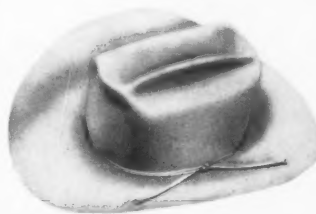
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The RYON "ROPER" in Silverbelly . . . Dawn Grey . . . and Brownbelly (light brown) is a value. From its 5 1/4" crown to its raw edge brim with matching two cord band, the "ROPER" is a real buy . . . a Western hat value that only Ryon offers you!

Now only **\$10.00**

Other colors available — White, Blue, Maroon and Green . . . at \$15.00.

Available in 3" . . . 3 1/2" and 4" brim sizes. Head sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

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"PIERCE RAMBOUILLETS SOLD FOR THE HIGHEST AVERAGE IN THE
 1949 SAN ANGELO SALE — OVER \$35.00 MORE THAN THE NEXT
 HIGHEST AVERAGE"

ACQUIRING 3 rams and 9 ewes from the best strains of Merino sheep in Australia marks the culmination of an endeavor of many years for Professor James F. Wilson, R. D. Foote of the Extension Service, and others of the University of California, and becomes a most significant event for the sheep breeding industry in America.

Chosen from three of the more than 400 stud flocks of Merinos in Australia, these sheep represent 150

years of breeding and selection for wool production. They will be added to the University of California Merino sheep breeding project being conducted on the Davis campus and on one of the Mendocino County ranches of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mailliard, Jr., designated as a field station of the University of California for pursuing the breeding program.

These will be the first Merinos to leave Australia for any other country in the world except New Zealand in approximately a quarter of a century.

The importation was made possible through the courtesy of the Australian Commonwealth and was granted to the University of California for research purposes only. The 30-year embargo against exportation of Merinos from the Commonwealth still stands.

The sheep breeding program has been under way at the College of Agriculture for approximately 10 years. During this time it became evident that animals carrying somewhat finer than average fleeces withstand adverse weather conditions better than those with fleeces of coarser type.

A ram and three ewes were donated by T. S. Austin of the Austin Wanganella Company as a gesture of goodwill toward America and, in particular, of friendship to the University of California. These sheep are out of the famous Peppin strain, which got its name from the Peppin brothers who originated it. Upon their retirement, the great flock was taken over by the Austin family. Mr. T. S. Austin, the donor of the ram and three ewes, is the third generation of Austins to manage the establishment, which retains its position and prestige as one of the great Merino studs in the Commonwealth.

One ram was selected from the flock of Walter T. Merriman of Merryville, Yass, New South Wales. A ram and six ewes were purchased from Hazeldean, a property owned by Mrs. James Litchfield of Cooma, New South Wales.

Professor Wilson also visited several other leading flocks in New South Wales and South Australia.

"The Australians," he said, "feel surprisingly close to the United States." It is not at all uncommon to find the American flag displayed with the Australian one at public functions, he reported.

"The country is in a period of rapid expansion," he continued, "and is desperately short of labor. In fact," he added, "there were shortages of nearly everything except food and wonderful people."

The trip of Professor Wilson and the purchase of the Merinos were made possible through a gift to the Regents of the University by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mailliard, Jr. for that purpose.

After the sheep are assembled, they will be brought by surface vessel to San Francisco.

Foxtail Johnson Objects

Folks don't call Josh Bliker a hoarder just because of the ton of sugar piled in his cellar. They also know about the corn meal, raisins and yeast cakes piled with it.

Scrabbleville Clarion ain't gonna print no more items about Slink Frazzey acceptin' a position. He always gets separated from his positions before the paper's out.

I live in Scrabbleville because it's the biggest town in the only county with a dull-nose sheriff that can't smell a squawberry cordial distillery at 10,000 yards.

You can put in all day figgerin' how to outsmart the world, and then have rings run around you by some feller that stayed up all night to do his figgerin'.

Clem Lazenby says it's no credit to him that he's the smartest, keenest, wisest man in the world. He's the only man in the world that has had 22 years of education and riggerous trainin' under Mrs. Lazenby.

Nobody ever doubted my loyalty. I'm just an average American, with no doubt about anything but my honesty, my solvency, and my sanity.

For hundreds of years men have been tryin' to build machines that could think, and they're about there. They've got a machine that can think like a cotton picker.

It ain't the heat that gets people all wore out and cross. It's the politics.

If weeds was worth anything we'd start to cultivate and baby 'em, and then they'd wilt and die just like other crops.

Texas is considerable quieter since the primary election, but somehow I've got an uneasy feelin' that it ain't a bit safer.

My grandson, Mudcat, saw a strange sight last week over to Beaver Slide. It was a hoss pullin' a plow. "What'll they think of next?" Mudcat wonders.

War's about on us. Belts have got to be tightened around millions of waists because they ain't no handy way to tighten ropes around ten or a dozen necks.

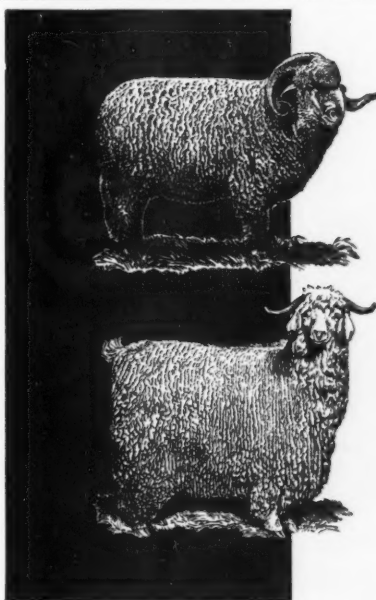
I ain't had a really good fight for a month of Sundays. Seems like forever since anybody drifted around that I was sure I could lick.

Ringtail Skump claims to have the tallest corn on the flat. He keeps it in a big dimmyjon that's almost knee high.

I've decided to keep my face closed for a while, till I can sort out and throw out some of the trash that blowed in while it was open.

Taxes would be triflin' if we wasn't payin' so many experts to plan things we don't want and would plumb ruin us if we had 'em.

I'm agin a ten-months school term. The way it is now, three vacation months is hardly long enough for the younguns to forget what they learnt in nine.



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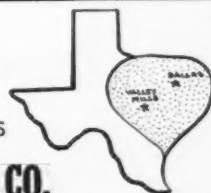
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Outdoor Notes

By Joe Austell Small

RATTLESNAKES and copperheads are viviparous. That is, they DO NOT lay eggs but bear living young. The eggs remain in the mother's body until hatched. Rattlesnakes usually bear from 6 to 12 young. Copperheads give birth to from 4 to 9 young.

Without Refueling, Eh?

Most birds do not make nonstop flights during migration. They take the trip in leisurely stride, stopping often for food and water. Some birds, however, fly long distances without stopping. A golden plover, for example, is known to have flown from Nova Scotia to South America, a distance of 2,400 miles, without stopping. It called for about 48 hours of continuous flight.

Ear Trouble

An increasing amount of deafness, in varying degrees or severity, is being reported by sportsmen, particularly those belonging to rifle and pistol shooting clubs. It's a mighty good idea to wear ear plugs — whether you THINK you're bothered or not. It seems that those constant sharp reports eventually injure the nerve endings in many sportsman's hearing systems, and in cases, which are many, they don't get relief.

I was treated by a doctor last summer who is one of the country's best in treating hearing deficiencies. He goes at it a new way. He has cured cases that were considered hopeless before going to him. I'll be glad to give you his name and address if you write me in care of this publication.

Crow Talk

Crows can sometimes be taught to talk. Contrary to popular opinion, the tongue need not be slit. Slitting the tongue is unnecessary cruelty. Birds produce vocal sounds within the body from the syrinx.

By Their Names

If you buy the Mrs. a fur coat called any of the following, it is made from rabbit skins: French Seal, French Beaver, Beaverette, Chapchilla, Chinchillette, Coney or Cony, Emerline, Emerinette, Marmotine, Moline, Near Seal, Polar Seal, Lapin, Sealine, Squirrellette, Squirreline. Wonder what they called garments made from beaver, squirrel, and seal skins?

Gun Shortage Again?

Things in the gun world were gradually getting back to normal when "Bang!" and we were at war again. Ithaca, whose gunmakers says: "We can't make ALL the guns in the world, so let's just make the BEST!" has enjoyed the snow-balling popularity in recent years that keep them sorely pressed. They've got three generations of gunmaking behind them and their guns are works of art. I know — I've got one! They've got a new catalog of guns and shooting tips which they'll send you for 10c if you write to Ithaca Gun Co., Inc., Box 5G, Ithaca, N. Y. It'll tell you something about lightness in shotguns you probably never knew.

Before leaving the gun-gab line, I want to report a sporting book sale that is the doggondest thing I've ever seen. Top sporting titles (new books) are being sold for as much as 40% discount in a giant sale that is unusual in these days of high prices. You can get details from Sporting Book Shop, 3303 Bridle Path, Austin, Texas.

Venison Barbecue

You boys who are successful in the deer fields this year, have you ever tried venison barbecue made this way? Brother it's terrific! Here's the recipe: 1 c. catsup, 1 tb. salt,

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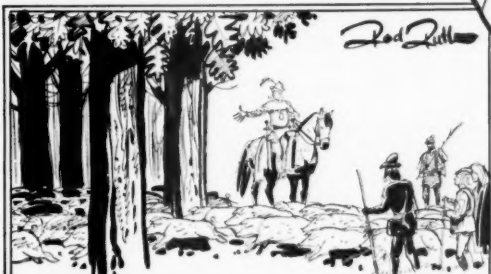
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MEAT THROUGH THE AGES



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DURING FEUDAL TIMES IN FRANCE, IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE LORD'S FORESTER TO TELL SERFS WHEN THEY COULD TURN LOOSE THEIR PIGS FOR PASTURAGE IN THE OAK FORESTS.

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2 tb. Worcestershire sauce, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. vinegar, 1 tb. butter, 1-8 t. cinnamon, 3 slices lemon, 1 onion (sliced thin), 1-8 t. allspice. Sear 3 lbs. of venison in frying pan. Mix above ingredients in saucepan and bring mixture to boil, stirring to avoid burning and simmer 10 minutes. Cover venison with the sauce and roast in moderate oven (350° F). Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs., turning occasionally. It's GOOD!

He's Got The Big Head!

Wildlife research is bringing out some startling facts these days. At a

deer station, experiments partly concerned with antler growth have caused a yearling buck to grow a heavy set of antlers with nine points. The theory is that periodic shots in the legs with hormones might do the job. Next year, this youngster may need a derrick to hold his head up! But the game officials can hardly be expected to chase down all bucks in the wild and give them antler-growing shots! Who knows — some day in the future a way may be found to treat soil so that deer, browsing

upon growth that carries the chemicals, will grow rocking chair antlers with comparative ease.

Guide For Hunters

J. Frank Dobie, famous author, naturalist and outdoorsman, wrote a whole book in one sentence when he summarized the deer hunting problem in an article recently:

"Deer," he said, "may be found in two places. One is where they are likely to be. The other is where they are not likely to be!"

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.45-70's Still Making Smoke

By Adam Wilson, III, Gun Editor
Texas Game & Fish Magazine

WHAT MORE could a hunter ask for on the opening day of the deer season? The early morning had been frosty and nippy, now Ol' Sol bathed the eastern slopes of the autumn hills with its warm and comforting rays. A buck, not suspecting that he was being watched through my binoculars, browsed leisurely under a spreading oak on the same side of

the ridge where I sat on a trick cushion of sage grass at the base of a blackjack stump. Branching from his glistening antlers I counted ten points — the number I wanted the buck to have that furnished a target for the 32½-inch barrel rifle which lay across my lap.

Yes, everything seemed perfect, and asking for more would have been like

asking for a third piece of pie, but I had not planned on taking a shot quite so far away with my Model 1873 "blunderbuss," even though it would have been capable of delivering the goods at that range, providing I could have held it right. However, presently the old boy raised his head and began walking in a traveling gait in my direction, stopping occasionally as he passed under trees to pick up an especially choice-looking acorn. For fifteen or twenty minutes he came as straight to me as if guided by radar. Not until thirty-five yards separated us did the deer turn, pause, listen, and twitch his black nose. His ears had caught the sharp "click, click, click," as I eased back the overgrown hammer on the side of the Springfield's action. A dark gray shoulder surrounded the front bead as it settled deep into the notch of the rear sight. I saw the big hammer flop forward. A moment later all was quiet again, quiet except for a slight rattle of antlers against some boulders, between which the animal had collapsed — a very, very dead deer. He was my first white-tail buck with a .45-70 caliber rifle.

Letters to the writer indicate that no small number of the old .45-70 rifles and carbines are still in operation, and are doing their bit toward filling meatpots in various sections of the country. Their clinging popularity is probably the reason ammunition companies continue to make fodder that fits their chambers, even though the arms themselves were placed on the obsolete list many years ago.

Strangely enough, the type of .45-70 that is receiving a generous amount of attention is the old, very interesting single-shot Springfield — familiar to most of the younger generation as an ornamental piece only. Of course the old-time smoke-hole has ceased to make trips into dangerous game countries, as no sportsman of today would dare enter a territory — where the big stripers or great brownies roam — with a single-shot weapon; but the boys located where deer and similar-sized animals are plentiful, and maybe just to be a bit different, are the ones who are keeping the S. S. Springfields in working order.

Not until several years ago when I was visiting my good friend, the late Ed Paradowski, who had spent practically a lifetime collecting old firearms and information about them, did I realize there were so many different models of the .45 caliber single-shot Springfield.

For the benefit of those sheep and

goat raising firearm enthusiasts who are not entirely familiar with the various models of the early breech-loading shooting irons — arms that were our pappy's and gran'pappy's bacon-getters and home protectors — let's review briefly the models and types of the one-shot Springfields — the majority of which have been retired to a corner, a collector's case, or above a mantel to add an appropriate atmosphere in a den or lodge.

The first Springfield to handle the .45-70 load was known as the "U. S. Springfield Rifle Model 1873" — our standard service rifle from 1873 to 1892, with a 32.5-inch barrel it measured 52 inches from butt plate to muzzle, and weighed approximately 8½ pounds. The action, being much like the older .50-70 U. S. Springfield, was of the "hinge up" type. After thumbing the hammer back two clicks (three clicks locked and cocked the weapon), upward pressure on a small lever on the right side unlocked the action. The lockplate opened up and over toward the muzzle. Directly under the hammer was stamped "U. S. Springfield" and a small eagle. A sliding strap swivel was attached on the front part of the trigger guard, and on the forearm.

The '73 was also made in a carbine model having a 22-inch barrel, 41½ inch overall length, and weighing a fraction over 6½ pounds. A milder .45-70-405 load was often used in this number, as well as the higher powered .45-70-500 cartridge.

The U. S. Cadet Rifle Model 1873, built somewhat lighter than the other rifles, was designed to use the .45-55-405 cartridge ONLY. Barrel length was 29 inches. Anyone owning a Cadet '73 is out of luck as far as shooting the piece is concerned, unless special ammunition is reloaded for it, for this carbine cartridge is no longer available.

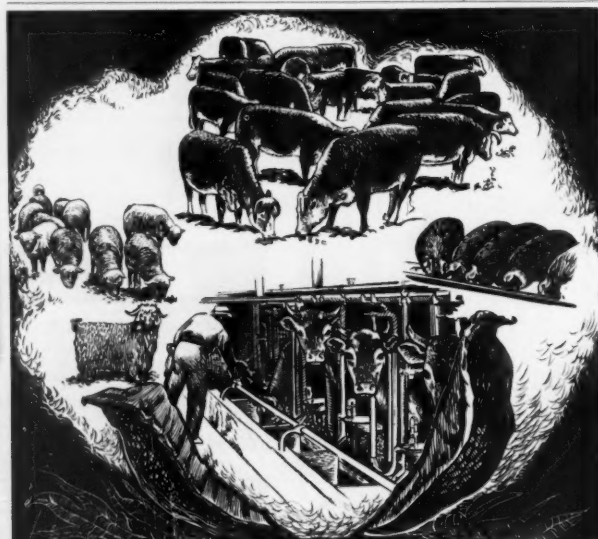
A deluxe rifle, known as the U. S. Officers Rifle Model 1875, was built along the same line as the other numbers, but were fancier and designed for officers' use. The carbine in this model, listed as "U. S. Springfield Model 1877 Carbine," had a 21-inch barrel and weighed about 7 3-4 pounds. I once saw a beautiful custom-stocked, elaborately engraved, rifle made up from this model.

Springfield Model 1879 had very similar dimensions and weight as the 1873 long barrel model. Model 1884 was also practically identical to the first .45-70 Springfield with the exception of its weight—the latter model being almost one pound heavier. Carbine Model 1884 had a 22-inch barrel and overall length of 41½ inches.

With the '84 I have enjoyed many hours of shooting, and an admirable performer it was.

The last .45 caliber Springfield that was made, and incidentally our last single-shot rifle for military purposes, was the Model 1888. Barrel length, 32½ inches; overall, 52 inches; weight, approximately 10 pounds. This arm was succeeded by the Model 1892 repeating, bolt-action, .30-40 Krag.

As all the all-timers will confirm, the .45-70 cartridge was an extremely popular one in the '70's for taking all kinds of medium and big game—



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Market hunters of the '70's found the .45-70 Springfield a very adequate arm for taking game "by the wagon loads."

NOTE: The above scene was taken from the current motion picture, *Master White-tail*, produced by the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. The two characters shown are the author (right) and friend Bob Ramsey, who played the roles of market hunters in the film.

including the buffalo. Fact is, I have heard the .45-70-500 called a "buffalo load," and the arms in which it chambered referred to as "buffalo guns," by old settlers living in my neighborhood; but, of course, the true bison killers were the Sharps .40-90-370, .45-120-550, and the .50-170-700. Disorderly Indians were frequently viewed over a hot Spring-

field barrel, and quite a large number of them "bit the dust" after being lambasted by 500-grain and 405-grain .45 caliber slugs.

As afore-mentioned, the carbine cartridge was designated as .45-55-405. It was loaded with 55 grains of black powder and a 405-grain bullet, instead of 70 grains of propellant and a 500-grain missile as in the rifle

cartridge. The heavier charged number could be fired in most of the shorter barrel weapons, as it very often was, but all the powder did not have time to burn before leaving the short barrel, and recoil was rather severe. However, since a bruised shoulder was a minor worry in the minds of early gunners, the "70-grain and

Continued on page 58)

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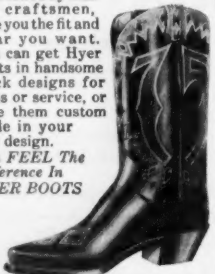
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THE .45-70

(Continued from page 57)

500-grain" combination became the most popular load for both rifle and carbine.

Muzzle velocity of the rifle cartridge was 1,350 feet per second, while the carbine bullet left the muzzle at the rate of only 1,150 feet per second. Breech pressure was given at an average of 25,000 pounds per square inch. The trajectory curve of both cartridges resembled a rainbow in shape; fact is, the .45-70 has the highest trajectory curve of any rifle cartridge loaded today. In soft pine wood the 500-grain ball would penetrate approximately twenty inches. With the barrel of the rifle elevated to an angle of thirty degrees, the big bullet would stir up dust over 3,000 yards from the muzzle. Of course this is the maximum range, and if a shooter could lob the bullet inside an area the size of a West Texas horse trap at that distance, I would say that he was pretty darn good.

Sighted in to hit center at 100 yards, I found that the 500-grain bullet from a Model 1873 Springfield would drop between twenty and twenty-five inches at 200 yards. At 300 yards rocks bounced into the air about seven feet under the bull's-eye. Using the crude iron sights on issue Springfields, deer-hitting accuracy could not be obtained consistently at the longer ranges.

As for the accuracy at the 100-yard mark, I had no trouble in holding all bullets inside the official N. R. A. bull's-eye. With the heavier Officers Model Springfields, I have made groups leading me to believe that with more refined sights, the rifles would make dandy target arms—holding their own with some of our super-duplex target rifles at the shorter ranges. Even with the repeating Winchester Model 1886 .45-70's, I could

not squeeze the groups down tighter than those made with the older model new rifles.

After our major firearm companies began producing repeaters for the .45 caliber cartridge, velocities were raised and bullet weights were lowered. The 405-grain soft-point number with a muzzle velocity of 1,310 feet per second, however, with which most shooters are familiar, became the best known for killing game. The latest .45-70 load—a deadlier dose on deer, I have been told—is the 300-grain soft-point having a muzzle velocity of 1,888 feet per second. Sectional density of the 300-grain bullet is poor, but it should anchor a buck or bull without a fumble, if given an opportunity to plow into the thick part of the body.

I have used the .45 caliber slug tossin' rifles on animals from rabbits to deer, and have found them excellent killers up to 150 yards—being particularly efficient for downing game in heavy brush. The 405-grain and 500-grain bullets chew through the timber better than any I have tried, yet they were not nearly as destructive on small game as a 45-grain .22 caliber Hornet pill because of the fact that the larger missile moves so slowly, and does not hit with a splashing effect. The jackrabbits I have hit center with .45 caliber lead bullets were, naturally, slapped to the ground with a thud, and I could detect no sign of life upon reaching them, but the exit bullet holes seldom exceeded the size of a silver dollar. Some of our hot .22's will sometimes blow a rabbit in two or more pieces—not counting the small bits of flesh, hair, and bone scattered around over several feet of ground. Even on deer the hefty 500-grain slug would not produce a big mangled wound as would, say, a 150-grain .30-06 bullet. The 405-grain soft-point usually knocked out a larger hole in an animal than its 500-grain brethren. Not one head of the larger game animals I have seen bagged with .45-70 rifles and

carbines have ever moved further than a few feet out of their tracks after being struck by the bullets which kill by mere tissue and bone destruction—not by shock, as is the case with many of the small caliber, high-velocity, modern hunting bullets. True, the big, heavy slugs deliver a whale of a jar, but not a paralyzing blow.

One of the most reliable and popular arms chambered for the .45-70 was the Winchester Model 1886—a good old rifle which is often encountered in present day deer, elk, and moose camps. The '86 action was built to stand pressures of such cartridges as the .50-100-450 and .50-110-300, and as all users of these rifles, or carbines, will admit, they employ one of the smoothest working actions ever built.

Of course, the older single-shot Springfields are a bit more interesting on account of their historical background: their part in the Civil War, their role as settlers of wild frontiers, their part as an important character in grandfather's stories of "them good old days." But, interesting as they be to us today, we cannot get around the fact that the Springfields were made of comparatively soft steel, and caution should be taken when toying around with them with the thought in mind "I wonder if she will still make smoke."

To tell a seasoned guncrank not to shoot any type of firearm that can be fired with reasonable safety, is really unjust; but no matter how strong looking, or how new they may be, never under any circumstances should a .45-70 Springfield be touched off with a high-velocity cartridge in its firing chamber! The hot stuff was made for arms with stronger actions—like the Winchester '86, for example. Even when black powder ammunition is to be used in the not-too-young Springfields, prospective shooters should take the pieces to a good gunsmith for a thorough checking, and maybe a test firing—just to be sure the charge will come out at the right place. However, if they have no cracks or weak places, and the proper ammunition can be obtained for them, the out-of-date Springfields can provide their owners with a lot of shooting pleasure.

Recently, I received a letter from a fellow who stated that he got a renewed joy out of last hunting season after reviving a Model 1873 .45-70, and reloading the fodder for the weapon. Hunting in a country where short-ranged shots were the rule, "The old Springfield was really the berries for bustin' the bucks in the bushes," he wrote.

Yes, a surprising number of shooters are trying desperately to keep the .45-70's alive, but the sun is rapidly setting on their active days. Efficient as they may be on all game within their range, rifles with flatter trajectories, longer range, and more killing power, are crowding phrases about "my ol' .45-70" out of yarns of modern hunting trips.

When the .45-70's no longer make smoke, I think it can rightfully be said that they served their shooters as no other firearm has—from the first blast on the battlefield to the last dying echo in gamey woods.

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Records Are Important

By Wm. R. Meredith, C. P. A.
Kerrville, Texas

THE PRINCIPAL topic of conversation these days seems to be taxes — income taxes and social security taxes. The new laws recently passed

will affect more people than any tax law previously passed by our lawmakers.

Tax rates have increased, both in-

come and social security, and many employers as well as employees on January 1, 1951 will be subject to the social security taxes for the first time.

Adequate and accurate records have always been important, but under the present rules and regulations records have become a necessity.

The Internal Revenue Code now only requires that we keep the records necessary for correctly report-

ing our own income, but even requires statements and returns by one person to assist the government in determining the tax liability of another person.

We are not only taxpayers but also tax collectors, without pay and even at our own expense. With few exceptions employers are required to collect from their employees social security taxes and income taxes and remit at specified times to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The liability for collecting the proper amounts from the employee is on the employer, and should he fail to do so the employer can be made to pay the correct tax out of his own pocket. Even if the correct amount is collected, the employer still has to report the amounts correctly and remit the withheld taxes within certain specified times. Failure to report the taxes correctly and on time can result in penalties assessed against the employer, sometimes in amounts larger than the tax liability.

Beginning January 1, 1951, employers of farm and ranch labor, domestic help and many others previously exempt will be required to deduct social security taxes from their employees and keep a record of such payments and deductions.

The law pertaining to income tax requires that records be kept, and I quote from the regulations: "Every person subject to the tax, except persons whose gross income (1) consists solely of salary, wages, or similar compensation for personal services rendered, or (2) arises solely from the business of growing and selling products of the soil, shall . . . keep such permanent books of account or records, including inventories, as are sufficient to establish the amount of the gross income and deductions, credits and other matters required to be shown in any return under Chapter 1 (Income Taxes) . . . The books and records required by this section shall be kept at all times available for inspection by Internal Revenue Officers, and shall be retained so long as the contents thereof may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law."

The question is often asked, "How long should I keep my records?" For income tax purposes, they should be kept at least three years from the date of filing your income tax return, for as a general rule the law gives the government that length of time to examine your return. You will file your 1950 income tax return on or before March 15, 1951; the 1950 return is subject to examination by the government under ordinary conditions until March 15, 1954. However, if you have omitted more than 25% of your gross income from the return, it can be extended any time within five years of the filing date; for the 1950 return it would extend the period to March 15, 1956. If a fraudulent return has been filed or no return at all has been filed, the government can take action against you regardless of the time elapsed. A General, when asked how long a soldier's leg should be, replied that they should be long enough to reach the ground, so in answer as to how long records should be kept I would but under no circumstances less than

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three years from date of filing the year's income tax return.

Although there are no specific penalties imposed by law for failure to keep the records as required, you may be penalized by the addition of 5% negligence penalty to the tax you owe if an examination by a representative of the Internal Revenue Bureau finds inadequate or carelessly kept records resulting in the erroneous reporting of income or expense.

The law does not prescribe the kind of books or records that you should keep, whether they should be of any particular color or shape, loose-leaf or bound, single entry or double entry, whether you keep them yourself or have it done, but only that the books or records be such that the correct income as defined for income tax purposes can be determined.

The Internal Revenue Code does, however, provide that if no regular method of accounting is employed by the taxpayer or if the method used does not clearly show the correct income, the Bureau may compute the income by such method as is deemed to show the correct income.

One such method used is the Application of Net Worth test, and for lack of better evidence income so determined has been taxed and the method upheld in numerous court cases. For instance, if on examination of a return the Agent finds the records are inadequate or inaccurate, he may determine your net worth at the beginning of the year and at the close of the year; then to the increase in net worth he may add what he thinks you spent for personal living expenses and thus arrive at your taxable income for the year. If he is in error, the burden of proof is on you. Suppose at the beginning of the year you had assets worth \$75,000.00 — that is, money, property, livestock, etc., — and that you owed \$25,000.00, your net worth would be \$50,000.00. Then suppose at the end of the year the Agent finds you have assets worth \$90,000.00 and that you owe only \$15,000.00, your net worth then being \$75,000.00 or an increase of \$25,000.00. The Agent then takes into consideration your mode of living, new cars, nice home, club memberships, children in school, etc., and decides you spent \$15,000.00 for living expenses. He adds this to the \$25,000.00 increase in net worth, arriving at an income of \$40,000.00 on which he computes the tax, taking into consideration, of course, the personal exemptions allowed. If that is not the correct income (we will say you had reported \$20,000.00) it is then up to you to prove to the contrary, a sometimes difficult thing to do without adequate and accurate records. In addition to the added tax, you may be subject to the 5% negligence penalty.

Some ranchmen and farmers are of the opinion that they are not required to keep records, due no doubt to the fact that the law does permit them a choice of reporting income either on a cash or the accrual basis.

In a recent case before the Tax Court, the taxpayer (a farmer) was relying on the provisions of the regulations that exempts farmers from keeping formal records. Judge Harlan, in ruling against the farmer, stated:

"That regulation obviously merely releases the farmer from the obligation of maintaining customary account books, including inventories, etc., such as would be maintained by a taxpayer engaged in manufacturing or trade. However, the regulations pertaining to income of farmers obviously requires that reasonably accurate accounts shall be kept. Section 29.22 (a)-7 provides that the farmer, in making his reports, shall include the amount in cash or value of all sales of livestock and produce, the profits therefrom, and the gross income from all other sources. It specifies that the profits shall be determined by deducting the cost price from the sale price, less depreciation under certain circumstances. Section 29.41-1 provides that if the farmer's method of 'accounting' clearly reflects his income, it is to be followed, but that if the method of accounting does not reflect the income, the Commissioner shall prescribe the method of accounting to be used. The regulations do not relieve the farmer, when his income tax return is examined and adjustments recommended, from furnishing sufficient data to enable the Commissioner and the Tax Court to determine the taxpayer's taxable income with reasonable certainty."

The keeping of records is an expense and takes time, but the failure to keep records can prove more expensive and cause more worry and gray hairs, as when you try to explain some item on your income tax return to one of Uncle Sam's boys without any records to back it up.

LEE COWELL NAMED FFA "OFFICER OF THE YEAR"

LEE COWELL, 17-year-old Alpine boy traveled 14,000 miles last year as a state FFA officer and has been rewarded by being named the "Officer of the Year" by the Texas FFA Association.

He was presented with a bronze plaque and a blanket made in Future Farmers colors. Despite the time missed in school while traveling for the FFA, Lee made up his work and held one of the highest scholastic ratings in Alpine High School.

Young Cowell has three years of outstanding accomplishment in FFA behind him. He was president of the Alpine chapter in 1949 when the Alpine program was judged the best in Texas and won a National Gold Emblem Rating, which is the top award in the national chapter contest.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cowell of Alpine, Lee studied his first year under vocational agriculture teacher, E. E. Turner; his second under E. L. Tiner and is now under the instruction of Dan Graham.

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SOME SUGGESTIONS BY AN EXPERT —

Improvement of Livestock Shows

By James F. Grote
Secretary-Manager
San Antonio, Texas

TO BE successful a livestock show requires the cooperation of a large number of people. These people are divided into three general groups: (1) the exhibitors, (2) the spectators and (3) the show officials. Of the three, the officials have the greatest responsibility in making the show a success. The show provides a show window in which livestock exhibitors

can display and advertise their products.

To attract a large number of outstanding exhibitors, the show must consider all angles, and must provide proper facilities and accommodations. Barns must be well ventilated; conveniently arranged and located for judging; and easily accessible for the public. Often times too much attention is given to facilities for livestock and not enough for exhibitors. Sufficient rest rooms and showers should be provided for junior exhibitors, herdsman and caretakers and should be kept clean at all times. Sleeping quarters should be provided for exhibitors. These, however, must be properly supervised and guarded. A few shows which do provide these accommodations have had trouble with exhibitors breaking equipment and, in some cases, exhibitors have gone so far as to take some of the furnished items home with them. If a show is thoughtful enough to go to the expense of providing these accommodations, the exhibitors should certainly be thoughtful enough to help take care of the property.

Eating Place Advisable

The show management must have

a cafe or restaurant available for exhibitors. Junior exhibitors are usually allotted a small amount of money for the length of the show. They go to shows for education and entertainment and, therefore, do not wish to spend all of their money on the first few meals. Price of meals should be reasonable and good wholesome food should be served in clean quarters.

Length of Show to Be Considered

The length of the show must be considered in setting dates and in arranging the schedule of events. Junior exhibitors are in school and cannot miss too much. Also their projects are carried on for practical purposes; therefore they cannot afford to spend too many days away from home. Adult exhibitors are interested in presenting their livestock to the public, but they too do not wish to be "on the road" too long.

Show officials must be well organized and a chain of command set up. Exhibitors should present their problems to their respective superintendent. The superintendent will be familiar with the policies of the show and in most cases will be able to handle personally the problems arising in his department. Details of the show must be well planned and handled to avoid confusion and unnecessary inconveniences to the exhibitors.

Rules Must Be Enforced

Exhibitors play a very important role in the success of a show and the smoothness of its operation. In most instances, the show management has given much thought, effort and expense to the operation of the show and through experience is familiar with the problems which may arise. Often exhibitors make requests which they know do not conform to the rules and regulations, but yet they ask for personal favors, which would require the management to deviate from the rules. Rules and regulations are made to be enforced—not broken—and

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STATE FAIR CHAMPION

The Delaine-Merino Sheep Show, Oct. 11, 1950, featured this Champion Ram (also 1st place Yearling Ram), owned by Dale Herring, Talpa, Texas (in picture).

exhibitors can be a great help to a show if they will familiarize themselves with the rules and comply with them. It is true that some rules are ambiguous and the management will certainly be happy to clear up such questions.

Attractive, Clean Exhibit A Must

Exhibitors are of much assistance to a show in keeping their exhibits neat and clean at all times. Exhibits must be attractive to catch the spectators' eye.

Promptness on the part of the exhibitor in having his animals ready for judging at the specified time also makes for a better show.

Honesty In Shows Paramount

Exhibiting animals under false pretenses should be presented in all shows. Stories that exhibitors are filling weak spots on cattle with oil or some other foreign material have been circulated. If such stories are true, the guilty exhibitors should be barred from future shows. This is especially true where county agents and vocation agriculture teachers are following such practices on their boys' animals. The training in honesty of youth should certainly not be pushed aside by the desire to win of an agent or teacher.

Excessive Blocking Not Desired

Many sheep exhibitors, especially fat lamb feeders, follow the practice of excessive blocking. Packer buyers point out that this practice is harmful to the pelt and therefore the pelt credit of a lamb is lowered. Since it is not practical and lowers the value of the lambs, all shows should have a

rule to prevent excessive blocking. The practice of artificial coloring of sheep of all classes should also be prohibited. Exhibitors should do everything to make their animals reach the standards of perfection, but not by artificial means.

The Public Is To Be Pleased

The spectators or general public can either make or break a show. In almost all cases, shows are sponsored by a local organization or association for the promotion of better livestock and products, and for the education of the public as well as exhibitors. Large attendance is important. To have this large attendance the management must consider the desires of the people. They want good, fast and exciting entertainment. They demand neat exhibits with clean walks, easily accessible, courteous exhibitors, attendants and officials. It must not be forgotten that the general public pays the large part of the bills and appeals must be made to them. Features which interest all groups should be provided if possible.

Commercialization to Be Avoided

Shows should not become commercialized. They were intended to be of educational value for farmers, ranchers, and youth, as well as the general public. Some fairs have put too much stress on commercial exhibits and not enough on agriculture and livestock.

Livestock shows have many requests to add certain features. Some of these requests may not be suitable and generally adapted to the locality

(Continued on page 74)

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LIVESTOCK

(Continued from page 28)

including meat. Besides, generally inflationary forces, tussled at by the powers that be, are still in evidence. Other Koreans could appear. Heightened military preparation is bound to continue. A long guerrilla campaign may be the outcome in Northern Korea. Back of all this in the minds of many is the idea that a few officials in high places plan economic controls, eventually for livestock if certain agencies should consider prices are getting out of hand.

Accordingly, most growers and producers are more interested in maintaining the status quo than in too hefty advances. Good markets, without restrictions, are what the country needs and wants after having paid record prices for replacement cattle and lambs, all of which have been well cleaned up the country over. There are cattle as well as a few lambs in second, yet in strong hands, the outlook being what it is. Western grass lambs are well run, the fed yearling crop in the combest is about exhausted, more ewes of all ages went back for replacement than anytime in years, so many ewe lambs

were held, in fact, that lambs on feed Jan. 1 are being estimated as much as 20 per cent under a year earlier.

California is expected to have more lambs on feed than last year, the only section of the country that has not because other areas didn't want lambs but because they couldn't find enough feeders. Winter fed lambs in fleece are being touted at \$30.00 by the turn of the year, maybe before. Before that time choice steers may be at \$35.00, but if more is paid the dangers of price control ballyhoo will be heightened. There is sure to be more cattle and beef than last year, also as much and probably more pork. These tonnages should operate as a governor in big volume meats, let lamb sell where it may. More shorn fed western lambs are already showing up to scale 105 to 125 lbs. and to revive price penalties against weight so much in vogue last winter. Long wool prices will make lots of shorn lambs from now on. Having already dropped as low as \$19.50 some believe hogs as well as \$42.00 light pork loins have seen their lows for weeks to come. However, hogs dropped to \$16.00 last spring and at times this winter may fall below \$18.00 to put plenty of pressure on most grades of beef, and at least heavy lamb.

RAINDROP JETS BLAST SOIL

"GULLEY WASHER" is an expressive farm term for a driving rainstorm with its results that farmers dread. Some such term as "soil splasher," or "pounder," or "bouncer" might have come into use if farmers had been as quick to realize the erosion injury such a hard rain does as it falls and strikes the soil surface. This injury comes before the fully washing develops — and, indeed, the splashing contributes to the gully washing.

It is not surprising that farmers failed to realize the importance in erosion injury of this rapidly falling water. It is only within the last few years that research has identified it as important enough for scientific study and measurement. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, if a 2-inch rain were delivered all at one time it would have energy to raise a 7-inch layer of soil a yard into the air.

Hydraulic mining makes use of the power of a stream of water to rip into a hill and dislodge the mineral bearing soil. A hard rain is divided into millions of small swiftly moving jets, each striking with energy to cause a splash of bare soil, ripping loose small particles of soil and splashing them into the air. On even slightly sloping fields, the larger part of splashed soil comes to earth down hill from where it started. Even if no water flowed off the field, this splashing would in time thin the soil at the upper part of the slope.

The remedy for splash injury is easy to see once this hydraulic jet action is understood. It is to take the

energy out of the raindrop before it strikes the soil. A wool blanket spread over the soil surface would do the work. But the practical way is to provide a blanket of plant material — alive or dead, a growing crop, mulch, or stubble. The important point is cover over practically all the surface, so that when a rain drop jet strikes it loses energy on the cover without blasting loose and carrying soil particles in its splash.

For years farmers have recognized the value of a cover crop for the soil-holding power of its roots, and of a mulch for preventing erosion by catching the soil as it started to move in the runoff water. It is now realized that the splashing action of falling raindrops start the erosion process and that splash prevention is of high importance.



"Some of our customers are hard to convince!"

Ranch Credit Today

By Virgil P. Lee, President
Production Credit Corporation of Texas

THE WORD "today" in the above title is significant. The chief things about ranching today as compared to some other days in the past are: High prices, high cost of operation, and high taxes, particularly Federal income taxes. Prices are high enough now that in spite of high costs and taxes a man can make good money and take care of his loan—if he gets rain. But the man who borrows money to run his ranch must look forward a year or more in figuring what he will have to pay the loan.

One thing he must look forward to is still higher taxes. This seems to be a cinch. Another is still higher costs of operation. These two seem certain, and the fact that they are likely to be higher doesn't seem to have much to do with whether the price of livestock, wool, and moair will go still higher. Prices could easily stay where they are, or even go down, while costs and taxes are still going up. With costs and taxes on such a high level as they are today, only a slight setback in prices could put a rancher in a very serious position if he owes too much money. Likewise, a drouth hurts a lot more when operating costs and the cost of restocking are high.

There is one thing that shouldn't be overlooked in borrowing money in times such as the present and that is that a rancher can't afford to owe as high a percentage of the value of his property as he could when prices were lower. The man who owed 75 per cent of the value of his ranch and livestock in 1934 could hardly lose if he had good grass and a creditor who would stay with him, because prices, costs, and taxes were all low. Prices couldn't go much lower. But on the high level we are operating on today, a slight drop in prices could easily wipe out all of his 25 per cent equity. The old saying that a man shouldn't owe more than half the total value of his property is not so conservative under present-day conditions. Maybe he shouldn't owe over a third of the total current value of the livestock and land today.

Most of the old-timers you can think of today in the ranching business are well-heeled and not borrowing much money. Some of the fastest operators today are comparatively new to the business, and they use credit in a big way. They are the old-timers' kids and other people who have not been in the ranching business very long. These are the people who are borrowing a good share of the money these days. The old-timer who doesn't owe much and who offers advice to these newcomers about not stretching their credit too far is usually considered an old fogey who has lost a lot of the nerve he used to have. They don't pay too much attention to him.

The risks involved in ranch credit are more serious to the borrower than

to the lender. The lender might be able to keep a sharp eye on the market and avoid a loss by calling his loan, but this could be disastrous to the borrower. The thing the lender needs to do is to get the rancher not to get in so deep that he could easily be wiped out with a little setback in prices. If he succeeds in protecting the borrower, his own institution will automatically be protected.

J. L. McKee received 360 head of Rambouillet mutton lambs October 10 on contract from Clyde Everett of Sterling City. The lambs weighed 74 pounds and were bought through Herman Carter of San Angelo. The lambs will be wintered on grass and oat fields.

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Medium Size

BM-HO-127A

Materials:

1 - 4 oz. skein "Botany" Brand Germantown Knitting Worsted (m c)
1 - 2 oz. skein "Botany" Brand Germantown Knitting Worsted (c c)
Suggested colors: M c - No. 132 (Harbor); c c - No. 92 (Hunter)
Steel crochet hook No. 0

GAUGE: 11 s. c. - 2 ins.; 6 rnds - 1 in. Starting with m c at top, ch. 3, join with a sl. st. to form ring. Work 6 s. c. in ring. Place a marker on work to show end of rnd. Rnd. 2: 2 s. c. in each st. Rnd. 3: Inc. 1 st. in every other st. Continue to work in s. c., increasing 6 sts. in every rnd. (work

incs. over incs.) until piece measures 6½ ins. in diameter. Work even until crown is desired depth.

UNDER BRIM: Turn and working in reverse, work 1 rnd. s. c. Rnds. 2, 3 and 4: Inc. 1 st. in every 9th st. Work 5 rnds. even.

UPPER BRIM: Work 5 rnds. even. Next 3 rnds.: Dec. 1 st. in every 9th st. Work 1 rnd. even. Break yarn, fasten off. Fold upper brim over under brim and sew neatly.

BAND: With c c, ch 5, work 1 s. c. in each ch (4 s. c.). Work even until band measures desired length to fit head size.

TRIM: With double strand of c c, ch 7. Work 1 s. c. in each ch. (6 s. c.). Work even for 4½ ins. Dec. 1 st. at beg. and end every other row until all sts. are gone. Break yarn. Fasten off. Tie in double strand of c c to bottom

on side edge and work 1 row of loops around finished trim as follows: 1 s. c. * insert hook in next st., loop yarn around index finger of left hand, draw yarn through st.½ and work 1 s. c., repeat from * around working 3 loops sts. in one st. in point. Break yarn. Fasten off.

FINISHING: Sew band in place above brim. Twist trim and sew in place.

Small, Medium and Large Sizes

BM-HO-127B

Materials:

1 - 2 oz. skein "Botany" Brand Germantown Knitting Worsted in each of two contrasting colors; (1st c c); (2nd c c)

1 - 2 oz. skein "Botany" Brand Germantown Knitting Worsted in each of two contrasting colors; (1st c c); (2nd c c)

Suggested colors: M c (White); 1st c c No. 120 (Flame); 2nd c c - No. 57 (Limerick Green)

Steel crochet hook No. 0 (Standard)

GAUGE: 5 s. c. 1 in.; 6 rows - 1 in. Directions are written for small size. Changes for medium and large sizes are given in parentheses.

Back: With m c, ch. 13 (15, 17) sts. Starting in 2nd. ch. from hook, work 1 s. c. in each ch., 12 (14, 16) sts. Ch. 1, turn. Inc. 1 st. at beg. and end of every 4th row, 5 times. Work even on 22 (24, 26) sts. until piece measures

4½ (5, 5½) ins. from start. Break yarn.

Front: Tie in m c to start of back piece, work 25 (28, 31) s. c. along side edge. Work 22 (24, 26) s. c. across top of back piece, work 25 (28, 31) s. c. along other side edge, 72 (80, 88) s. c. Work back and forth in s. c. until front piece measures 2½ (3, 3½) ins. from start. Inc. 1 st. at beg. and end of every other row until front piece measures 4½ (5, 5½) ins. from start or desired depth. Break yarn.

Finishing: With m c, work 2 rows of s. c. around straight edge on bottom of hat, holding in extra fullness. With 1st c c, work 1 row s. c. around outline of back piece and around entire pat. With 2nd c c, work 1 row s. c. over row of 1st c c. Make 2 cords for ties as follows: Take 2 strands of yarn (1st c c and 2nd c c) 40 ins. long. Tie ends together. Twist very tightly, allow to twist through center. Trim hat as pictured.

Small, Medium and Large Sizes

BM-HO-127C

Materials:

1 - 2 oz. skein "Botany" Brand Germantown Knitting Worsted

Suggested color: No. 860 (Field Gray)

Knitting needles No. 5 (Standard)

Steel crochet hook No. 1 (Standard)

2 button molds

Tapestry needle

GAUGE: 11 sts. - 2 ins., 8 rows - 1 in.

Directions are written for small size. Changes for medium and large sizes are given in parentheses.

Starting at top, cast on 5 sts., p back. Row 1: Inc. 1 st. in each st., 10 sts.). Row 2: P. Row 3: * K 1, inc. 1 st. in next st., repeat from * across row (15 sts.). Row 4: P. Row 5: * K 2, inc. 1 st. in next st., repeat from * across row (20 sts.). Row 6: P. Continue increasing in this manner, having one st. more between increases on every other row until there are 90 (95, 100) sts. on needle. Work even in stockinette st. for 2 (2½, 3) ins. or desired depth. K 4 rows (2 ridges). Bind off 30 (32, 34) sts. at beg. of next 2 rows.

Peak: Work 6 rows in stockinette st. on remaining 30 (31, 32) sts. Dec. 1 st. at beg. and end of every other row, 5 times. Work even on 20 (21, 22) sts. for 2 rows. Inc. 1 st. at beg. and end of every other row, 5 times. Work



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Be Prepared! Freeze Now For Cold Winter

FREEZING FOOD, like taking a picture, sometimes emphasizes the bad features of the subject matter. The moral of this is to select top quality fruits and vegetables at their best eating stage for the freezing process.

Freezing adds nothing to the original qualities. Seeds in berries and woodiness in asparagus and green beans are more noticeable after freezing and storage than before.

BERRY PRESERVES

A supply of fresh strawberry preserves the year around is one of the beauties of the frozen foods world. Just freeze the berries whole as they ripen and keep a record of the amount of sugar used. When you want to make the frozen berries into preserves add the rest of the sugar and cook quickly.

Preserves are extra good because the sugar completely penetrates the berries while they are frozen. The quality is superior because you have fresh preserves all the time, and the color is good.

Use equal amounts of strawberries and sugar by weight. Boil the mixture rapidly until the syrup falls off the spoon in thick heavy drops. Time will be 10 to 15 minutes if you are boiling a quart of berries in a rather shallow pan with wide top and flat bottom.

When cooking is complete, cool the preserves rapidly in the pan, using ice water. Let them stand several hours before putting into sterilized containers. Stir occasionally. Cover with hot paraffin immediately after filling the container.

THAWING

The best flavor and color is retained in frozen fruit if it is served before it is completely defrosted. Thawing fruit in the sealed container helps prevent change of color. There are three ways of thawing a one-pound package

even on 30 (31, 32) sts. for 6 rows. Bind off. Weave back seam.

With right side to you, tie in yarn to bottom of cap, pick up 60 (64, 68) sts. around bottom. P next row. Work even in stockinette st. for 6 rows. Dec. 1 st. at beg. and end of every row, 5 times. Work even on 50 (54, 58) sts. for 4 rows. Inc. 1 st. at beg. and end of every row, 5 times. Work even on 60 (64, 68) sts. for 6 rows. Bind off.

Finishing: Cut a piece of cardboard size of peak, insert between upper and lower parts and crochet 1 row s. c. around peak.

Chin Strap: With right side to you, tie in yarn to right side of back piece, pick up 6 sts. Work even in stockinette st. until chin strap measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ (6, $6\frac{1}{2}$) ins. or desired length.

Crochet 1 row s. c. around back piece and entire chin strap. Work a button-loop at end of chin strap. Crochet around 2 button molds. Sew buttons in place.

of fruit recommended by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. Six to 8 hours are required in the refrigerator, two to 3 hours at room temperature, or fast thawing can be done by placing the sealed package in a pan of cold water for one-half to one hour.

Do not thaw more fruit than you plan to use at one time. If you have to hold fruit after thawing, simmer it for a few minutes and chill before storing. This will help keep the fresh color and flavor.

In an emergency, frozen fruit may be held 2 to 3 days in the refrigerator, but it must be watched for signs of spoilage. Throw away any thawed fruit that looks off-color, has a peculiar odor, or is slimy. Do not taste.

FREEZING VEGETABLES

Three vegetables are almost useless when frozen in whole form, but are good in combination with other vegetables. They are tomatoes, pepper and eggplant. When thawed, a whole tomato collapses into a sack, partially filled with seeds and watery pulp. Eggplants become black and bitter and frozen peppers are not satisfactory.

TOMATOES

Tomato juice prepared as for canning can be packed in almost any

liquid-tight frozen food container and frozen for later use. It will not spoil as long as the product is kept at 10 degrees F. or lower. There is no danger of loss by flat-scouring organisms, as in the case of canned or bottled juice preserved by ordinary home methods.

With little or no change in their original state, tomatoes can be frozen in combination with corn, eggplant, okra, Zucchini squash, peppers and rice, spaghetti with cheese sauce.

EGGPLANT

Eggplant may be peeled, sliced, blanched (preferably in steam) and frozen for frying later. Two pieces of moisture-proof cellophane or other moisture proof sheeting placed between the slices allow the eggplant to be separated and fried while still solidly-frozen, otherwise the product must be thawed before frying.

Eggplant may also be cut into sticks which are then blanched, cooled and packaged for French frying later. Or, the eggplant sticks may be fried in deep fat and then packaged for freezing.

Eggplant may be cut into pieces, cooked until soft then packaged and frozen. Two parts stewed tomatoes with one part stewed eggplant makes a good combination.

In freezing eggplant with tomatoes, prepare and dice one medium-size eggplant. Saute in a small amount of bacon fat or shortening with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup minced onion and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced green pepper. Cook until slightly

(Continued on page 68)

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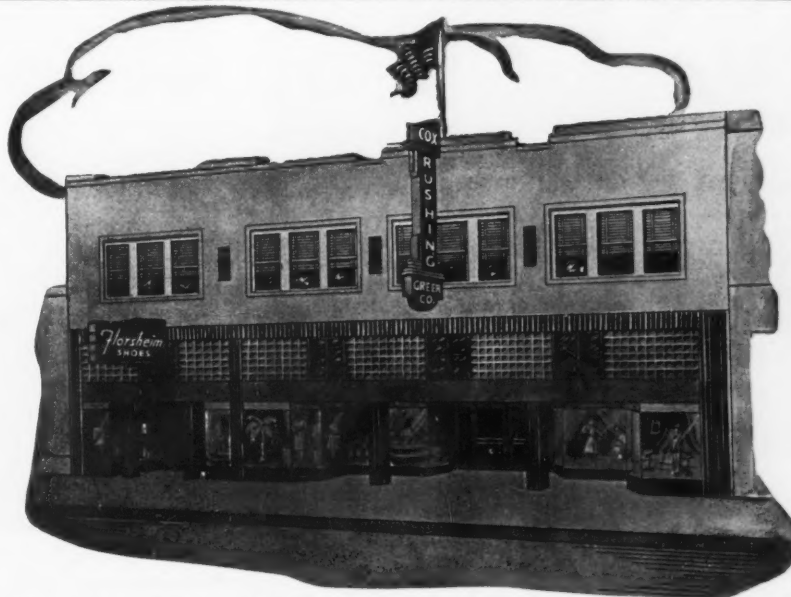
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BE PREPARED

(Continued from page 67)

brown, (about 10 minutes.) Add 6 tomatoes which have been skinned and coarsely cut up. Season with pepper and salt and cook 5 minutes. Young tender pieces of okra may be added to this mixture along with the minced green pepper.

PEPPERS

To prepare stuffed peppers for freezing, wash and clean by cutting off stem end. Scrape out seeds and pulp and blanch by dropping peppers in boiling water for four minutes. Cool quickly in cold water. Fill blanched peppers with a combination of cooked elbow macaroni and diced cooked beef seasoned with pepper and salt. Pour about ½ inch seasoned tomato juice into the bottom of the containers (tray type aluminum frozen food containers). Crimp or seal on the container cover. Then freeze, taking care to keep the containers upright.

For stuffed peppers with corn filling, cook together 2 cups freshly cut

or frozen corn, one green pepper, chopped; one medium-sized chopped onion, and one shredded pimiento; season with tbsp. butter; salt, pepper and paprika.

Thicken by stirring 2 tbsp. flour into ½ cup milk. Stir the mixture until well blended and thick. Pour into pepper shells and sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs. Cooking time for frozen stuffed peppers in a 425 degree (F) preheated oven, is approximately 45 minutes.

LAMB CHOPS WITH GREEN PEPPER

FOUR LARGE lamb chops, 1½ cups stock, 2 small onions (minced), 1 tablespoon curry powder, 2 green peppers (chopped), 1½ tablespoons corn flour, 1 cup canned tomatoes, salt and pepper.

Fry the onions and peppers in 3 tablespoons fat, until tender. Add the tomatoes and stock to taste. Thicken with flour mixed with a little cold water. Broil chops highly, season, lay them in baking dish, pour over the sauce and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. Serve with steamed rice. This recipe will serve 4.

Mrs. Scott L. Hartgrove,
Paint Rock, Texas.

Hidden Profits on The Range

By H. M. Bell
Soil Conservation Service
Fort Worth, Texas

IN THE North Concho Soil Conservation District there are many acres commonly known as "tobosa flat." To the casual observer, tobosa grass is about all that grows on these flats. Other grasses are never seen growing with the tobosa. But on the better managed range this is not the case. Hidden grasses such as sideoats grama, blue grama, buffalograss and

others have made their appearance. They have got their heads up above the tobosa grass and are making that land look like a real range rather than a tobosa flat.

The appearance of these grasses is not something new or unusual, but merely the result of good range management. Those grasses, plants and

(Continued on page 70)



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(Top) - Sideoats grama making its appearance in a dense stand of tobosa grass on the Dan Ritter ranch. This range has been conservatively grazed the past few years. Through this type of management the grass plants were in a good, thrifty condition able to take full advantage of the exceptional rainfall of the past summer.

(Bottom) - Where cedar was uprooted on the Neil Munn ranch and KR bluestem seed scattered in the disturbed area. The grass came up to an excellent stand, and has made a good seed crop this year. This practice is proving very worth while where undesirable trees and shrubs are being mechanically removed from range land.

-USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE PHOTOS

INCREASING THE FREIGHT RATES REDUCES RAILROADS' EARNINGS

By Chas. A. Stewart, Traffic Manager
Livestock Traffic Association

THE MOST convincing proof that railroad operating costs cannot constantly increase and such increases be passed on to the shipping public by increasing freight rates, is found by a brief look at the loss the railroads have suffered in their revenue from livestock traffic during the past three years.

There have been three increases in livestock rates since 1947. These increases resulted from what were termed "Revenue Cases" — that is, petitions filed by the railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a general increase in all rates, which it has contended were too low to produce sufficient revenue to maintain adequate rail transportation. The reasons advanced were various increased costs of operation. That the cost of operation has increased is beyond argument, but, bearing in mind that the only object of these increases was to secure additional revenue, the primary consideration is, would the increases accomplish this objective.

In all of these cases, the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association, and other livestock organizations, took the position that, while in a period of constantly rising costs of operation, the railroads must have additional net revenue, compounding several general increases upon the livestock rate structure, would retard the movement and the increased rates instead of resulting in more revenue, would result in less revenue. In other words, the railroads were pricing themselves out of the market. Subsequent events have shown this position was sound, as is easily demonstrated.

In 1947 there was an increase of 15 per cent granted on livestock. The railroads received \$12,000,000 less from livestock traffic in 1947 than in 1946. In 1948 there was an increase ranging from 20 per cent in the West, to 30 per cent in the East. The railroads again received \$12,000,000 less revenue than in 1946. In 1949 there was an increase ranging from 8 per cent in the West to 10 per cent in the East. The railroads received \$14,000,000 less revenue from livestock in 1949 than in 1946. In spite of the substantial increases, the railroads actually received less revenue from livestock traffic after the increases became effective, than they had before. It is therefore obvious that so far as livestock traffic is concerned, the answer to the railroads' need for additional revenue does not lie in the direction of increased rates. The irrefutable facts point in the opposite direction.

Admittedly, the railroads' problems are complex and difficult, and the answers certainly not obvious, but if there is any one fact that is

clear, it is that the answer is not increased rates on livestock traffic. It is easy to make the broad, general statement that part of the answer lies in reduced operating costs, but, apparently, any such reductions are immediately absorbed by increases in wages and materials. The very rapid and widespread adoption of Diesel power has resulted in a tremendous saving, but there has been no reflection of this saving in reduced rates. Passenger service continues to be a burden, which the shipping public must bear. The deficit from passenger traffic is over \$500,000,000 yearly. This means that the railroads lose that sum each year in their passenger train operations, and, of course, the users of freight service have to absorb this, in the rates they pay. So long as the attitude prevails that increased freight rates is the answer to the railroads' financial difficulties, those difficulties will never be overcome, but rather tend to become so acute that the only remedy will be a virtual transportation revolution.

SHEEP INTEREST DEVELOPS AROUND LUBBOCK

TOLBERT COLEMAN, Route 4, Lubbock, recently purchased a stud ram from John Williams, Eldorado. Mr. Coleman is starting a registered flock of Rambouillets, using registered ewes from Texas Technological College which are also of the John Williams breeding. Mr. Coleman says there are only small flocks of sheep in his area but that they are becoming more popular and interest in sheep became more pronounced when cotton controls were placed upon production. He feels that the area will become a large sheep feeding center in the not too distant future.

Mr. Coleman is a stock farmer and trained in F.F.A. work. He, like many others, considers livestock production more interesting and profitable than farming.

J. H. Proctor is reported to have sold his 9,000-acre ranch near Seminole, Texas to John L. Hill of Amarillo and Ralph Bolen of Geneseo, Illinois. The purchase price was not divulged.

Ray Bladwell who represents Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, New Jersey, and who is a native of Australia, made a tour of West Texas recently. He is reported to have bought four stud Rambouillet rams from C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio for shipment to Australia for experimental purposes.

RANCH LOANS

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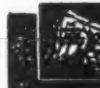
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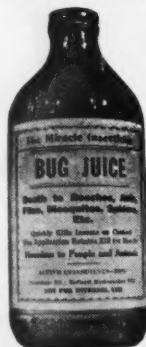
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Lamb Feeding Situation

THE NUMBER of sheep and lambs to be fed for the winter and spring market is expected to be smaller than the number fed last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. A smaller supply of lambs and a broad demand for breeding stock are the principal reasons for the reduction in lamb feeding. Feed supplies are abundant in all except a few local areas. The wheat pasture areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas have made very good progress, but the supply of lambs will not fulfill the

demand, although Kansas may pasture as many as last year.

Lambs have made good to excellent progress this season, and in the Pacific Northwest States, a higher proportion was finished to slaughter weights, which reduces the supply for feeding purposes. In the Corn Belt States, a strong demand exists for feeder lambs and there has been a relatively heavy movement from the range states to the Midwest. However, most Corn Belt States will feed fewer lambs this year than last. Excellent feed conditions, especially wheat pastures, and a larger 1950 lamb crop will increase lamb feeding in Texas. In the West, California will likely feed more than the small number fed a year ago. One or two other Western States may show small increases but the remainder, including Colorado, will feed less.

HIDDEN PROFITS

(Continued from page 68)

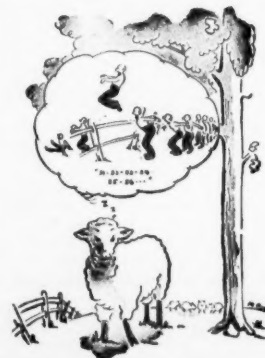
seed are and always have been present with the tobosa grass but, with heavy grazing, they are kept suppressed and hidden from view. They produce very little forage when grazed so closely, and the range continues to get worse rather than better.

Although tobosa grass serves well as a cover for the soil and is not a bad grazing plant at certain seasons of the year, there is more to the story. When a range is grazed heavily enough to keep the better grasses from growing with the tobosa, it is those open areas without tobosa on them that suffer most. Stock will concentrate on them, graze them bare, graze out the better grasses and eventually there is only poor range subject to all of Nature's destructive forces.

Land managed with conservation as an objective as important as income will always look like a range and those hidden profits will become real. In the North Concho Soil Conservation District these improved conditions are in evidence on ranches of a number of district cooperators. The waving heads of sideoats grama can be seen on the Lee and Bill Reed ranch along the Sterling City—Big Spring highway and on the Dan Ritter and Neil Munn ranches out the Robert Lee highway.

Another hidden profit has come to light on a number of ranches. Cedar has been uprooted and grass seed scattered in the disturbed area. KR bluestem is proving its worth for this use. On the Neil Munn ranch these once waste areas have become high producing, soil conserving, improved range spots that enable one to see the range as range and not an area of worthless trees, shrubs, poor grass and weeds.

Sometimes we fail to see the forest for the trees. Likewise we may fail to see the range for the grass. Such a situation has come to light this year on many West Texas ranges. It has happened for two important reasons. One is the excellent rainfall during the growing season. A more important reason is that ranchers are taking better care of their ranges. The good care, in turn, has enabled them to make better use of the rainfall.



in a few local areas. With a record sugar beet crop, supplies of beet tops and pulp will be larger than last year. In the Pacific Northwest, lambs were moving slightly later than last year, while the movement from Western Colorado, Wyoming and some other areas is somewhat early. There has been an interest by Corn Belt feeders in securing early delivery of western lambs. This has resulted in a relatively heavy early movement to feeding areas in the Corn Belt.

Texas Prospects Excellent

Prospects for lamb feeding in the wheat pasture areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Northwest Texas are very favorable. In Texas, small grain pasture prospects are excellent and lamb pasturing operations are expected to be substantially higher than last year. The availability of feeder lambs now appears to be the chief limiting factor in Texas. Prospects are bright for Kansas wheat field lamb feeding. Volunteer wheat pastures, although not in excess supply, have furnished good feed and sown what is now expected to be ready when needed. The August-September movement of lambs into Western Kansas was sharply higher than in the same months last year. The August-September movement was also higher than that in 1948 when dry conditions in Wyoming, Colorado and Texas forced the lambs out early. The October movement is also expected to be large, but the number of available lambs will finally limit the Kansas wheat pasturing operation. However, present indications point to as much or slightly more lamb feeding on Kansas wheat fields this year than last.

In the Western States only California is expected to feed more lambs than last year. California lamb feeding last year was at a lower level than in several recent years. The feed supply in irrigated pastures, sugar beet and stubble fields is plentiful. The Imperial Valley, the most important California lamb feeding area is expected to feed somewhat more lambs this year than a year ago. However, lack of feeder lambs will limit feeding operations in the state. In the irrigated Scottsbluff area of Wyoming and Nebraska feed supplies are plentiful, but lamb feeding is not expected to be greatly different than the relatively small number fed a year ago.

Demand for feeder lambs has been very strong and prices are at record levels. The average price of feeder lambs on the Denver market for the week ended September 30 was \$28.90 per hundred pounds, an all-time high, compared with \$23.00 for the same week last year.

Leroy Nichols, Leahey, reports that he will have some lambs to sell around the first of December. He recently purchased all of the Edgar Richards, Con Can, registered Angora does. There were 104 registered does, which makes Mr. Nichols' herd number some 400 head of registered does now. He said his goats had done extra well this year and are shearing heavy. He contracted his mohair to Jim Priour at Ingram at 84 cents and \$1.08.



Welcome to Fort Worth

Livestock interests at Fort Worth extend a hearty welcome to members of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and Women's Auxiliary for their 35th Annual Convention (November 20-22). While you are here see and enjoy the city and drop out to the Stockyards and visit with us and your many friends in the livestock industry.

The Stockyards, Commission Firms and dealers at Fort Worth have a host of friends among your membership, many who have shipped constantly from one generation to the other, to this market with realization that their interests would always be safeguarded.

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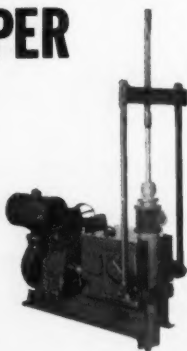
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SAN ANTONIO--

SHEEP AND GOAT PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN TEXAS

EXCEPT FOR feeder lambs and year-
lings, prices of sheep, lambs and goats
showed little change in Texas during
the first part of October, reports the
U. S. Department of Agriculture's
Production and Marketing Adminis-
tration.

Since the last of September, prices
of feeder lambs and yearlings broke
\$3 per 100 pounds by October 19 at
both Fort Worth and San Antonio in
the face of broad demand and larger
marketings.

For the first time in several months,
receipts at the two Texas yards were
larger than the previous month, al-
though October's gain was small. Some
10,400 head of sheep and lambs were
yarded at Fort Worth through the
18th, compared with 10,300 during
early September. At San Antonio,
about 6,000 came in, while only 5,000
were counted a month earlier.

Aged sheep and feeder lambs com-
prised the bulk of runs at San Antonio
and Fort Worth. Slaughter lambs
were generally scarce, and often failed
to fill demand.

Outlet for feeder lambs was very
broad during the early part of Oc-
tober. Abundant feed supplies and
prospects for favorable lamb feeding
operations this fall and winter were
the principal factors behind the strong
demand. However, availability of
feeder lambs seemed to be the limit-
ing factor.

By October 19, feeder lambs were
selling around \$3 below near record
levels of late September. At Fort
Worth, common to good offerings
went back to the country at \$23 to
\$26. Medium and good grades moved
from San Antonio to feedlots at \$25
to \$26. Feeder yearlings declined 50c
at Fort Worth and sold at \$22 and
down. At San Antonio, medium and
good shorn yearling and two-year-old
feeders turned at \$19.50 to \$22.

Slaughter lamb trade was poorly
tested at most sessions. Prices fluctu-
ated slightly, but were not material-
ly changed from the close of Septem-
ber trade. Good woolled lambs went
to slaughter at \$27 per 100 pounds in
Fort Worth and at \$26 to \$27 in
San Antonio. Shorn slaughter lambs
of good and choice grade also found
a \$27 top at Fort Worth.

Yearling lambs looked around \$1
higher at \$23 to \$24.50 for medium
and good shorn offerings at Fort
Worth. San Antonio cleared a few
good yearlings at \$22, about un-
changed for the month.

Aged sheep maintained a fairly
steady trend at both Texas stockyards
during the first half of October. Cull
to medium slaughter ewes were sell-
ing around \$13 to \$15 at both yards
by mid-month. Aged wethers were

scarce at Fort Worth, but good lots
scaled \$16 to \$17 at San Antonio.

Compared to live market activity,
wholesale dressed lamb and mutton
trade offered an irregular trend. For
the first 19 days of October, both
lamb and mutton lost \$1 to \$2 per 100
pounds at Chicago, but advanced that
much at New York.

Active outlets for goats at San An-
tonio developed a steady to higher
trend during early October. Receipts
fell sharply with only about 4,500
head offered through the 18th, com-
pared with over 10,000 in the same
period a month earlier. In fact, by
mid-month, offerings were too small
to fully test trade at many sessions.

Mature goats generally ranged from
\$11.50 to \$13 per 100 pounds at
San Antonio, to post a steady to 50c
higher trend for the month. Kid goats
moved in a \$6.50 to \$7.50 spread to
bring the low end of the range up
\$2.50 since late September.

The general trend in cattle markets
at San Antonio and Fort Worth moved
around \$1 to \$2 lower, paralleling
the downturn in wholesale dressed
meat trade at Chicago and New York.
Principal exception, was a \$1 to \$2
upswing on stocker and feeder cattle
and all classes of calves at Fort
Worth.

After several weeks of falling prices
Texas hog markets reacted upward
around mid-October. This change fol-
lowed a \$3 to \$5 gain in wholesale
dressed pork trade at principal mar-
kets. Near the end of the third week
of October, butcher hogs were
around \$1 or more above September's
close. Sows were up 50c to \$1 at
Fort Worth and scored \$2 to \$2.50
advances at San Antonio. In contrast,
feeder pigs suffered a 50c loss at San
Antonio and fell \$1 at Fort Worth.



"Now, let's go over that once more,
lady—about the piston going up one
cylinder and down the other!"

GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

L. M. MURPHY JOINS NEW WOOL TOP FIRM

L. M. (SLIM) MURPHY has joined the newly organized firm of Thurmond and Cuneo, Inc., Boston, Geo. M. Thurmond, formerly of Del Rio, has been made president of the firm.

Murphy, for 10 years a representative of Draper Top Co., is now southwestern representative for Thurmond and Cuneo, buying wools in Texas and New Mexico.

Thurmond has been president of the Draper Top Co. He resigned to form the new company with Everett L. Cuneo, Boston, and Murphy of Johnson City. Thurmond is a brother of District Judge Roger Thurmond of Del Rio, and a son of the first attorney for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Murphy's assistant in the southwest will be Denman L. Cloudt of Rocksprings.

Pat Cooper of Fort Stockton has leased two pastures from Will Herral and 7 sections from Ed Ligon in the Fort Stockton area. Also he got 10 acres of irrigated land from Rush Schlegel of Fort Stockton.

Cooper bought 150 yearling ewes from Cleve Jones, Jr. of Sonora. Price was \$30 a head.

Cooper sold 1,000 mixed Rambouillet

let lambs to Worth Evans and Ruben Keys of Fort Davis for Robert Walker and Ferris Baker of Fort Stockton. The lambs which had been on feed near Bakersfield, weighed 62 pounds. Price was 30 cents a pound.

R. M. Simmons of Sweetwater bought 200 head of 6-year-old ewes off irrigated grainfields near Pecos. Ewes were bred to Suffolk rams for February lambs. Price was \$20 a head.

Jimmy Mills and Orville Lee of Del Rio bought the W. L. Moody lambs of Del Rio. Between 2,500 and 3,000 mutton lambs were purchased out of the wool at 25 cents a pound for delivery the last week in October.

E. B. Pinson and Russell Hays of San Angelo delivered 500 mixed Rambouillet lambs to T. W. Winters of Lampasas. Delivery was made at Tatum, N. M. The lambs, which weighed 76 pounds, sold at 27½ cents a pound.

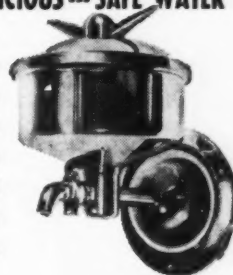
Bill Sohl and Q. W. Abbington of Alpine bought 1,000 Rambouillet yearling ewes from Floyd McMullan of San Angelo for delivery October 27. Price was \$30 a head.

W. T. Green of San Angelo sold 1,000 ewes to Sutton and Turner of Melvin for delivery November 1. The ewes were 5-year-olds and up and sold at \$21 a head.

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In 35th Annual Convention, November 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1950, Fort Worth, Texas

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- U. S. LIVESTOCK SANITATION, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, seven Inspectors stationed on yards make daily inspection for livestock disease and parasites.
- STATE LIVESTOCK SANITATION, State Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, three Inspectors stationed on yards make daily inspection for livestock disease and parasites.
- U. S. BRAND INSPECTION, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Assn., five Inspectors, one District Supervisor stationed on yards make daily inspection on brands, ear marks and identifying characteristics under U. S. Authority.
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RAMBOUILLETS

(Continued from page 27)

over 6½ lb., showing that Americans will eat more lamb if it is available. The Nation's wool requirements are expected to be greatly extended by increase in population and military needs at a time when world wool consumption is already exceeding production. Sheep numbers are increasing but it will take some time to reach the desired level.

The USDA is expected to encourage expansion of sheep numbers, and add stability to production by: (a) wool support programs, (b) expanded programs to increase carrying capacities, (c) administration of public lands for maximum carrying capacity and stability for operators, (d) and continued improvement of marketing practices and control of predatory animals.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE FOR RECORDING A BIGGER AND BETTER CHAPTER IN THE "RAMBOUILLET STORY" IN 1951.

SUMMARY OF RAMBOUILLET RAM SALES 1949 AND 1950

Top Price for a Ram	Stud Rams No.	Avg.	Top Price for a Pen	Total Sold No.	Avg.
Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale, San Angelo, Texas					
1949-\$ 600.00	28	\$251.78	5	457	\$ 89.89
1950-\$1150.00	23	\$429.50	5	301	\$188.00
Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon					
1949-\$ 250.00	2	\$250.00		77	\$100.84
1950-\$ 550.00			5	87	\$147.55
New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico					
1949-\$ 300.00	6	\$190.00			\$153.08
1950-\$ 450.00	5	\$268.00	5	200	\$153.08
Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah					
1949-					
1950-\$1025.00	9	\$425.00		209	\$169.86
National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah					
1949-\$1000.00	17	\$310.29	5	260	\$119.89
1950-\$2500.00	20	\$706.25	5	292	\$222.72
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming					
1949-			10	287	\$ 90.70
1950-\$ 500.00			11	316	\$174.08

ASSOCIATION SUGGESTS INSPECTORS BY COUNTIES

A SPECIAL committee of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association members met in Austin, October 10, with members of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas to devise methods for eliminating sheep scab in the state.

Texas has been accused of spreading scabies to other states and a major problem has arisen concerning the moving of Texas sheep to fields and ranges of other states.

The Sheep and Goat Raisers recommended that the commissioners' courts in counties with scab infestation employ a county inspector. The committee suggested further that the Sanitary Commission assign some of its own inspectors to the sheep scab work.

Three members of the Texas House of Representatives were present: Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde; Reuben Senterfitt of San Saba, and Peppy Blount of Big Spring. Written support was received from other members of the legislature: Sen. Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo, Mrs. Bob Gurley of Del Rio and Callan Graham of Junction. Gov. Shivers also pledged his cooperation.

Duval Davidson of Fort Worth, Commission director, told the group that only five counties remain under

quarantine, and that all known scab cases have been dipped twice.

Association members attending the meeting were: Penrose Metcalfe of San Angelo, chairman; Fred Earwood of Sonora; Vic Pierce of Ozona; Steve Stumberg of Sanderson and Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde.

IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from page 63)

in which the show is held. Shows should, however, consider classifications and requests which are adapted locally. The practical or commercial side of livestock production should not be overlooked. More thought be given to this important angle, and no doubt many shows will stress the commercial side of livestock production in the future.

Champions Bring Too Much Money

The difference in prices that champion fat animals bring in comparison to animals placing farther down the line is in most cases too great. Too much credit and reward is given to the boy who was lucky enough to win, when the boy on down the line worked just as hard.

To be successful, a show must maintain high standards of operation, and the management, the exhibitors and the public must cooperate very closely in all phases of the show.

Wool Stocks Ample for 1951 World Needs

THERE IS no danger of a world wool shortage for either military or civilian apparel requirements during 1951, although reserve stocks may be reduced to a critical point, F. Eugene Ackerman, chairman of the Executive Committee of The Wool Bureau, declares.

So far as American wool stocks and fabric supplies are concerned, the authority added, textiles on hand, and in production, were amply sufficient to meet all spring 1951 civilian needs, and wool now available would be sufficient to fulfill requirements for Fall 1951.

"Wool prices today," Mr. Ackerman said, "represent basically the law of supply and demand and the effect of world wide inflationary pressures. They are complicated by speculative factors, which include importantly, the unknown quantity of wool textiles which this country, and its North Atlantic Pact allies, will require for military purposes. There is no one factor which would contribute more substantially to a clarified picture as to wool supplies and approximately firm prices than a statement from responsible defense authorities outlining their requirements for 1951." The impression that this country would require enormous quantities of wool with immediate deliveries has encouraged international speculation, the speaker added.

"Wool consumption has been at a continuing high level throughout the world since the end of the war," the speaker said. "This is due both to permanent and transient factors. The permanent factors are increases in world population, gradually improving standards of living, and a renewed desire for wool on the part of the public.

"In this country consumption of wool has increased between twenty-five and thirty per cent since 1939 as a result of our additional 19,000,000 population, and a continuing upward level of average wages and incomes. While this has been transpiring our wool production has declined forty per cent requiring us to import up to 80 per cent of our needs, as against 30 to 35 per cent in pre-war years."

Wool Stocks in Excess of Estimated 1951 Needs

World consumption of wool in 1939, the speaker said, was approximately 3 billion, 103 million pounds, out of world stocks of 4 billion, 816 million pounds. World consumption for 1949, he added, was 3 billion, 528 million pounds, against world stocks of 6 billion and 98 million pounds. World stocks for 1950-51, Mr. Ackerman said, including the current clip and wool reserves on hand, amount to 5 billion, 718 million pounds or 2 billion pounds more than the highest world consumption in history, including the years of World War II, and reserves nearly 2 billion pounds greater than those of 1939.

"The serious aspect of the situation," he added, "is that for more than five years consumption has been running ahead of production, with the balance of requirements coming from stockpiles, which have been shrinking steadily."

Admitting that high prices for wool meant higher costs of clothing, Mr. Ackerman emphasized that wool has not risen in the same ratio as many other essential raw materials, including cotton.

"Raw wool, after all, is only the fiber content of a garment," he said. "While it is the most important ingredient from all aspects of wear, protection and general service, it is a minor item in total costs. In the average garment the value of the wool fiber represents approximately eleven per cent of the retail selling price. While wool has advanced in price in common with all other essential materials thus increasing overall costs, so have wages in textile mills, in the garment industry, and in the industries which supply lining, trimmings and findings. What we are witnessing is the distending effects of a worldwide inflation which reaches into every avenue of our great economic edifice. We are not facing any abnormal upward price movement in wool which represents a deviation from general economic trends.

"It is more necessary today than ever before to select those fabrics in apparel which give the greatest degree of service and wear, because clothing is a larger investment for the average family than ever before. Reducing the costs of fabrics by adulterating the fiber content means the debasing of quality of the apparel in the narrow field of fiber costs. It has no effect whatever on the other costs,

including the costs of manufacturing the fabric, which make up approximately ninety per cent of the garments retail selling price."

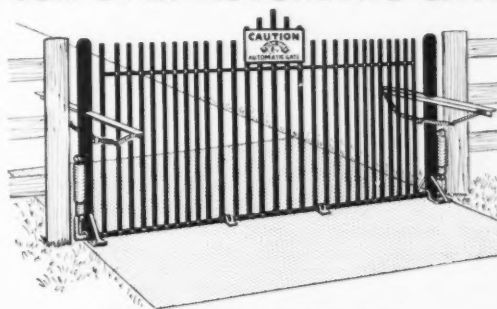
After the Dallas Fair, Johnny Bryan of the Trans-Pecos Suffolk Ranch, Fort Stockton, took his flock to the Louisiana State Fair in Shreveport. His entries took four grand championships and 12 first place ribbons.

Half interest in the O. B. Stephens Ranch between Carlsbad, N. M., and El Paso has been sold to Jack Yonge of Abilene. Yonge and Stephens, automobile dealers of Abilene, intend to run straight cattle.

The land formerly belonged to W. A. Stroman of San Angelo. The ranch includes about 35,000 acres with 1,000 acres deeded.

The partners bought 300 calves and 100 cows for the ranch.

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DON'T LEAVE YOUR CAR

Drive right over the gate! Just a touch from your bumper and over it goes, flat, to come right back up again into place . . . but only after your car has passed completely over. A truly amazing invention that takes the place of both cattle guard and gate.

- Works both ways, both coming and going.
- Has hydraulic checks to make certain gate lays flat till car passes on and few seconds thereafter, when it springs back in place.
- Installed on permanent concrete slab.
- Sturdy construction with pipes close together. Beautifully modernistic.

Prices: 8 ft.—\$120.00, 10 ft.—\$150.00, 12 ft.—\$180.00

These gates are guaranteed for a year against mechanical defects, workmanship, and operational failure. Installation Extra.

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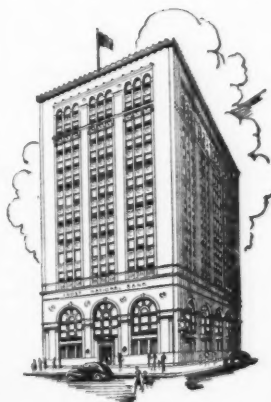
by

Hawley

MANUFACTURING CO.

1130 Lockwood
HOUSTON

To serve your financial needs Frost National offers...



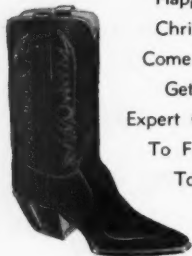
- ... more than three generations of financial experience in working with the sheep and goat raisers of Texas
- ... correspondent banking service throughout the United States and Mexico
- ... the departmentalized services of a large, metropolitan Bank
- ... total resources of more than \$133,000,000
- ... PLUS the services of a capable, friendly staff that assure your transactions here being handled with:

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In Memoriam

A. J. FURR

ANDREW JAMES FURR, 76, Menard county ranchman, died October 3 at his home in Hext.

He was born in Menard County and married Mary Wilks also of that county in 1895. She died in 1942. In 1948 he married Mrs. Willie Killingsworth.

Survivors include the widow; a son, Herbert Furr of Hext; two daughters, Mrs. Winnie Braley of Fort Hood and Mrs. Henry Wagoner of Menard; three stepdaughters, Mrs. Arthur Watson and Mrs. Jack Groves both of Odessa, and Mrs. Jean Abshire of Albuquerque, N. M.; a stepson, Bob Faircloth of Houston; and three brothers, Will, R. B., and Arthur Furr, all of Ingram; one sister, Mrs. Mark Cantwell of Medina; and five grandchildren.

HENRY DUECKER

HENRY DUECKER, 81, pioneer Gillespie County Branchman, died at his home in Fredericksburg October 16. He had been in ill health for several months, but died suddenly of a heart attack.

Survivors include his widow; three daughters, Mrs. Joe J. Klein, Mrs. Edwin Schlueter and Mrs. G. A. Schumann; two sons, Alfred Duecker and Edgar Duecker. All the children were residents of Fredericksburg except Edgar, who lives in San Antonio.

Also surviving are 13 grandchildren; 13 great-grandchildren; two brothers, Reinhold Duecker of Johnson City and Charles Duecker of Fredericksburg.

J. M. LACKEY

J. M. LACKEY, 72, prominent Pecos County ranchman, died October 8 in a San Angelo hospital.

He had operated large ranching interests in Pecos County for more than 20 years and was president of the Rankin State Bank at the time of his death.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Lucy Barfield Lackey; three brothers, John of Tularosa, N. M., Roy of Brackettville, and Edgar of White Salmon, Wash.; three sisters, Mrs. Ray Johnston and Mrs. Jennie L. Hays of San Angelo, and Mrs. Helen L. Maddux, Del Rio; two nephews, Frank and Campbell Hinde, and a niece, Mrs. D. L. Porter.

ALBERT REES

ALBERT REES, 76, retired farmer and ranchman, died at his home in Center Point, Texas, October 21, after an illness of several months. Mr. Rees was born near Center Point, where he lived all of his life.

Survivors are his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Doris Weston, Center Point; four sons, Richard Wade Rees, Bronte; Henry Douglas Rees, El Paso; Rev. Sidney Rees, Guymon, Oklahoma; and Rev. Glaydon K. Rees, Spenard, Alaska; five grandchildren, two sisters and two brothers.

VERNON CARR

VERNON CARR, 57, well-known livestock farmer and soil conservationist, died of a heart attack in Oklahoma City, Sept. 30. Funeral services were in Brownwood.

Vernon Carr was born at Glen Cove, the son of William Herbert Carr and Benena Smith Carr. He grew up at Brooksmith on the farm which he had operated for the past fifteen years as the W. H. Carr Estate. He and his sister, Mrs. C. B. Oates, Abilene, were partners. Vernon Carr, Jr., who has been with the Soil Conservation Service in Follett, has returned to manage the ranch for Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Oates.

Mr. Carr attended Trinity University and played football for Trinity and Daniel Baker College. He volunteered for the U. S. Navy in 1917 and served at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He farmed at Brooksmith for three years and in 1924, he and his father became associated with the old Central State Bank of Abilene. In 1930, upon his father's retirement, Vernon took over the affairs of his father, operating for a number of years, the ranch at Hondo. He returned in 1935 to the family place at Brooksmith, where he remained until his death.

Vernon Carr was widely known for his work in soil conservation. He was awarded the Lion's Club plaque for Most Outstanding Farmer in the Brown-Mills county district in 1948, and was a supervisor for his district for five years. In 1949 the unit in his district won the \$1000 prize for soil conservation practices. He was a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Assn. and the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Besides his widow, he is survived by three children, Vernon Carr, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Coats, Odessa, and Mrs. Bob Hilliard, St. Petersburg, Fla.; a sister, Mrs. Oates and five grandchildren.

JAMES C. DALTON

JAMES C. DALTON, 92, pioneer of Mills County, died in Parker, Arizona in October.

He was born in Bosque County and moved with his parents to San Saba County shortly after the Civil War.

Later he worked as a cowboy for the Sloane Cattle Company in Scurry County, the Matador Land and Cattle Co. near Matador, and the Two Buckle Ranch near Pecos.

Mrs. Maggie Barnes of Blackwell is a surviving daughter. Other daughters and a son also survive.

GEO. W. METCALF

GEORGE W. METCALF, 78, early day Crockett County ranchman died October 2 in a San Angelo hospital.

He came to Crockett County before it was organized when the only town in that territory was known as Emerald. He was born in California. His family moved to Kerr County and then to Crockett.

About 1900 Mr. Metcalf was in the hardware business in Ozona. Later he was engaged in the construction business and did extensive ranch operations on what is now the Miller ranch.

Survivors are the widow of Ozona;

a daughter, Mrs. Lessye Daly of Fort Worth; a son, Conn Metcalf of Ozona; three step-daughters, Mrs. Ross Haus of Odessa, Mrs. Velda Duckett of Grand Prairie, and Mrs. Kenneth Rudolph of Elgin, Ill.; two brothers, Wilse Metcalf of Oakville, California, and Charlie Metcalf of Morgan.

WALLACE H. DAMERON

WALLACE H. DAMERON, 54, the superintendent of the Ranch Experiment Station near Sonora, died suddenly October 26, following a heart attack.

Dameron was one of the foremost authorities on sheep and goats in the southwest, and was well known as a sheep judge.

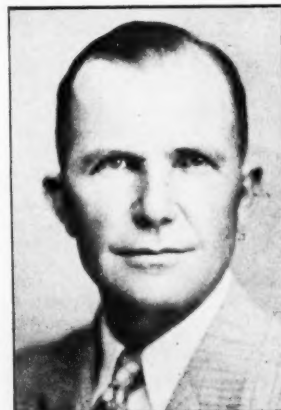
For 22 years he had been head of the Sonora Sub-station. During this time many important experiments were carried out under his direction.

Range management and bitterweed control were two programs on which Dameron had done extensive work. Now in progress is the ram progeny test for determining how desirable traits of wool and mutton sheep such as length of staple, wool production, weight gains, etc., can be passed on by selective breeding. This test has attracted nationwide attention.

Dameron also instigated a 10-year program for comparing smooth bred and intermediate folded Rambouillet sheep to see whether or not the wrinkles and body folds could be bred out of Rambouillets without loss of fine wool production.

Dameron was born in Lynchburg, Va., and moved with his family to Texas when he was two years old. He graduated in 1917 from Mertzon high school. Following World War I he entered the University of Laramie after working on West Texas ranches. In 1927 he became a wool specialist at Texas A. and M. and a year later was sent to Sonora to the 10-section station.

Survivors include his widow; a daughter, Miss Marjory Ann Dameron of Victoria; his father, Z. C. Dameron of Pandale; four sisters, Mrs. Guy Hargrave of Mertzon, Mrs. Hamp Carter of Rankin, Mrs. Henry Mills of Del Rio and Mrs. Marvin Ellis of Del Rio; and two brothers, Jacob Dameron of Van Horn and Z. C. Dameron, Jr., of Pecos.



WALLACE DAMERON

IS NOT RECOMMENDED —

FURTHER COMMENTS ON FORCE FEEDING SALT AND PROTEIN

INQUIRIES OF California stockmen relative to the beneficial or harmful results of feeding large amounts of salt in combination with high protein feeds such as cottonseed meal usually with the purpose of governing or curtailing consumption of the feed have been answered by the California Wool Grower. (Oct. 10, page 11.)

The paper collected the information presented the California growers through a number of letters, one of which is written by W. E. Watkins, Nutrition Chemist and Professor of Animal Husbandry, New Mexico State College, dated June 5, 1950.

"We have not worked on this problem except for one spring and for a short duration. We feel that this practice of mixing salt and cottonseed meal to hold down the consumption is often an unnecessary procedure and has covered our area several times. We do not like the idea of forcing cattle or sheep to consume some six or eight times the usual amount of salt. Our ranchers say they need to have the watering places much closer with this practice. In times of drought, when watering places dry up and springs fail, the livestock is faced with a limited water supply, which is not good with this method of supplementary protein feeding. Some instances have been reported in northern New Mexico where a post mortem showed the kidneys of cattle were deformed and injured from this method which was practiced over rather a long period of time. Many have reported good results with cattle in a three-months' feeding program. Evidence from Texas points out that the results with sheep have not been so satisfactory in that it dries up ewes suckling lambs."

In another letter, the experimental work of Dr. I. B. Boughton, Dean of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M College, is analyzed. Dr. Boughton's letter, dated July 3, 1950, is to Mr. A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, Texas.

"The results of our work at the Sonora Station, both experimental and observational on sheep ranches, in the middle thirties showed very plainly that if too much salt was consumed over a considerable number of days (approximately 60 or more) the results in the sheep were invariably bad. In many cases the udders of the ewes appeared to be extremely full, but the lambs nursing these ewes did not make good gains and in several instances the death loss among such lambs was considerable during the first month and a half of life.

"So far as sheep are concerned, the practice can be carried on for approximately 30 to 45 days without clinical manifestations of any trouble, if the ground vegetation in the pasture is good. This statement is true providing the amount of salt in the mixture does not exceed one part in five

or six and the animals do not lick too much of the mixture. Observations over a period of years convinced me very definitely that trouble could be expected sometime after the 30 to 45-day period if the animals were in pastures which were extremely short and dry. In other words, if there was little, if anything, available in the way of grazing, the animals consume considerable amounts of the mixture and sooner or later show definite signs of chronic salt poisoning (I use this term for the lack of a better one).

"As you know, salt is an essential requirement for all livestock. Basically, the question of salt and meal feeding boils down to how much salt the animal can consume over how long a period of time without suffering deleterious effects.

"However, I would still advise that the amount of salt in the mixture not be more than one in five or six parts; the fact that stronger mixtures than this cause trouble in sheep after approximately 60 days' continuous feeding suggests the very good possibility that the same conditions may occur in cattle, although the period before the animals manifest any symptoms may be longer. Further, I do not believe it would be wise to feed the mixture to cattle unless there is at least a fair amount of ground vegetable available. In our observations with sheep we found that, when the pastures were short and dry the animals did practically no grazing but hung around the feed trough most of the time. I am inclined to think that the same thing might obtain in the case of cattle."

William C. Weir writes that in view of the information gathered, "I feel that we should be very cautious in recommending the project to California sheepmen. We are starting a small-scale experiment here at the University of California Experiment Station to test out this practice."

E. O. OGLESBY JOINS PROUVOST LEFEBVRE CO.

E. O. OGLESBY of San Angelo, a partner in the firm of Hills, Oglesby and Devine for 15 years, is now associated with Prouvost Lefebvre and Co., Inc., 340 Summer St., Boston.

Oglesby has been in the wool business 28 years. During that time he was with Draper and Co., the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and his own firm.

Prouvost Lefebvre and Co., Inc., has offices in Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa and is one of the largest wool top manufacturing companies in the United States.

The San Angeloan will be buyer for the company in the Southwestern states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters in San Angelo.

This Is the Sixty-first Year WINSLOW & CO. Has Been Buying TEXAS WOOL . .

For more than sixty years as a consistent buyer of Texas wools,

WINSLOW & COMPANY

has seen the progressive changes West Texas producers have made in the last half century.

We are proud of this record — proud of West Texas' progress.

Texas Representative

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- BECAUSE** shipping distances are shorter, thus reducing injury and accident rate.
- BECAUSE** sales are made in open, competitive, public bidding where every reliable buyer has a chance to bid and buy.
- BECAUSE** if the seller feels that he has not been bid the full market value, he has the privilege to reject the bid.
- BECAUSE** the shipper's interest is uppermost in your local auction company.

EL CAMPO LIVESTOCK COMMISSION, P. A. Lundy, Mgr., El Campo	Sale Tuesday
FRIO LIVESTOCK SALES COMPANY, Riley "Boots" Kothmann, Mgr., Uvalde	Sale Thursday
GILLESPIE SALE BARN, Adolph Stieler, Mgr., Fredericksburg	Sale Wednesday
KERR COUNTY LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO., Earl Brewton, Mgr., Kerrville.....	Sales Tuesday, Thursday
LLANO AUCTION SALES CO., Pat Marschall, Mgr., Llano	Sale Wednesday
LOMETA COMMISSION CO., Charley Boyd, Mgr., Lometa	Sale Friday
MASON LIVESTOCK AUCTION, Pat Marschall, Mgr., Mason	Sale Thursday
MIDLAND LIVESTOCK AUCTION, Don Estes, Mgr., Midland	Sale Thursday
MILLS COUNTY COMMISSION, Malcolm & Sid Jernigan, Mgrs., Goldthwaite	Sales Monday, Friday
PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Jack Drake, Mgr., San Angelo	Sales Tuesday, Friday
RANCHERS COMMISSION COMPANY, Lem and Jack Jones, Mgrs., Junction.....	Sale Wednesday
SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Allen Lincoln, Mgr., San Angelo	Sales Monday, Saturday
WEBSTER AUCTION COMPANY, Jimmy Webster, Mgr., Sweetwater	Sale Wednesday

The Livestock Auction Companies must be rendering a much needed and desired service — otherwise, **WHY ARE THEY GROWING SO RAPIDLY?**

How Should Livestock Auctions Operate?

By John G. McNeely
College Station, Texas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS have made an amazing growth in Texas during recent years. The auctions provide a fine place to buy or sell livestock locally, trade the latest gossip, and get a good idea of what other people think of the political situation.

The Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Western States have recognized this growth and popularity of auctions and have obtained from auction operators, livestock producers, and livestock dealers an array of facts and opinions regarding the auctions. In Texas, this involved securing field records from 37 of the state's 175 auctions plus data from public records and personal interviews. These auctions were selected at random over the state and include locations in the Panhandle, East Texas, the Lower Rio Grande Valley and other points in major production areas.

Livestock auctions do a big volume of business considering the fact that most of them operate only one day a week. They differ widely in size, outside appearance, comfort, and other physical characteristics. Auctions having comparable physical plants do a variable amount of business.

Many producers were asked to comment on the factors other than distance which influenced their choice of an auction. There was general agreement on some things, while discussions were centered in other cases, on particular points that were outstanding, good or bad, about individual auctions.

The following discussion of auction characteristics is based on the assumption that auctions must provide service to producers if they are to survive and grow. The auction operator is entitled to an adequate return on his investment. Profits far above that point will invite competition or cause his customers to take their business to another market.

Active Buying and Selling

All producers like to sell livestock on an active market with an adequate number of buyers present. It is discouraging to sit and listen to the auctioneer sell animal after animal to the same buyer with a minimum amount of competitive bidding. This situation is most likely to prevail when few packer buyers are present to bid on slaughter animals or when a large supply of stocker or feeder animals hits the auction at a time when pastures are dry, prices are falling or buyers just naturally are not bidding. Under these circumstances, some auction operators try to support the market by buying in competition with other buyers. Heavy buying by owners of auctions can be risky and can earn the ill will of other buyers.

The number of buyers present will depend in large part on the volume of livestock to be sold. The volume of livestock in turn depends on the results of past sales, range and feed conditions, market prices, and possibly other factors as well. A thriving auction therefore attracts buyers and sell-

(Continued on page 82)

WHY COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK AUCTION SALES OPPOSE FEDERAL REGULATION BY PACKERS' AND STOCKYARDS' ACT OF 1921

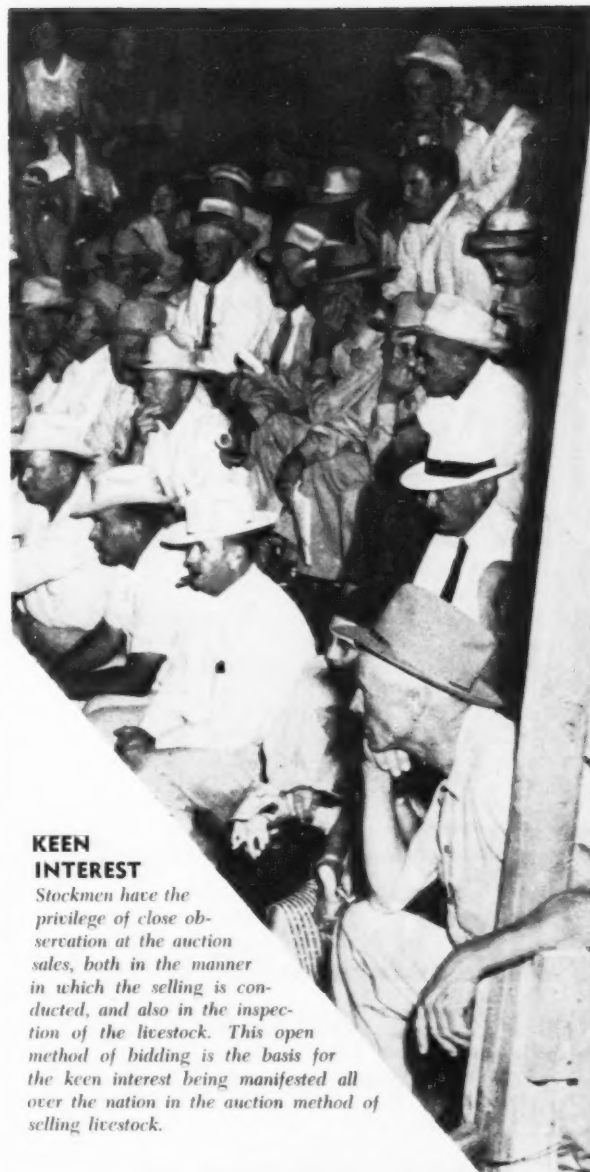
By Walter C. Wolff, Executive Secretary,
Livestock Auction and Commission Sales
Association of Texas

"THE COMMUNITY Livestock Auction Sales barns in Texas face destruction, if a movement under way to place auction barns under the Packers' and Stockyards' Act of 1921 is successful." So stated Max Lindeman of Alice, the president of the Livestock Auction and Commission Sales Association of Texas.

The movement launched early this year gained momentum and represen-

tatives of the Federal Government worked in Texas measuring auction sales barns to determine if they were eligible to be placed under the regulation set forth in the Act.

The Act provides that any "Stockyards" whose facilities comprise more than 20,000 square feet of space will be subject to regulation under the Packers' and Stockyards' Act. There are approximately 199 auction sales



KEEN INTEREST

Stockmen have the privilege of close observation at the auction sales, both in the manner in which the selling is conducted, and also in the inspection of the livestock. This open method of bidding is the basis for the keen interest being manifested all over the nation in the auction method of selling livestock.

barns in Texas, of which more than 175 have better than 20,000 square feet of space.

The whole movement appears to be an attempt on the part of large Federal markets to stifle competition, which Community Auction Sales barns are giving them. The Packers' and Stockyards' Act became law in 1921, and it seems peculiar that after all these years, the government should suddenly find it necessary to enforce the Packers' and Stockyards' Act on the Community Auction Sales barns.

Methods of marketing livestock in the United States have changed decidedly since 1924, following a general trend toward decentralization. Among the most important of these changes is the establishment of local auctions or community sales.

Since 1931 the livestock auction de-

velopment has expanded until it is recognized as an important method of marketing livestock over a wide area of the United States.

Auctions represent one of the oldest methods of marketing, both in this country and abroad. Auctions appeared as early as 1836 in England, and even now in England, Scotland, and Wales the auction sale is the principal method used for marketing livestock.

The first public livestock auction sale in the United States of which any record is available, was held in 1836 in Ohio under the auspices of the Ohio Company for Importing Cattle. This company was organized by prominent Ohio stock breeders to import purebred English cattle.

Pioneer American Livestock Auction Sales were established in Ohio

(Continued on page 83)

The MENARD WOOL and MOHAIR Commission Co., Inc.

MENARD, TEXAS



WOOL - MOHAIR

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

WOOL MOHAIR

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Sheep and Goat Raisers
On Your 35th Anniversary
Convention

JOE B. BLAKENEY

AL KRUEGER

ANOTHER TAX SUGGESTED —

FCA OFFICIAL SUGGESTS LAND PROFIT TAX

A GRADUATED tax on excess profits made from buying and selling farm land might be an effective way of controlling speculation, particularly on the part of city people who don't intend to operate their farms. I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, suggested at the recent annual conference of FCA's 12 districts boards of directors meeting at St. Paul, Minn. He felt such a tax

would be preferable to price ceilings on farm land or credit controls. Pointing out that some city people are looking to farms as a means of cashing in on possible inflation and at the same time getting away from possible atomic bomb attacks, Duggan said that educational efforts to prevent undue land inflation might not be as effective as they were during the period of relatively high prices for farm prod-



CHAMPION B-TYPE DOE

W. S. Orr of Rocksprings, Texas exhibited his B-type doe to the Championship at the State Fair.



CHAMPION C-TYPE DOE AT THE STATE FAIR

The nice ringlet type doe shown above was bred and exhibited by W. S. Orr of Rocksprings, Texas.

ucts during and following World War II when a large proportion of the farms sold went to farmers who intended to operate them. Another factor which might make educational efforts less effective in the future Governor Duggan felt was that farmers themselves are beginning to forget the distress and hard times they experienced in the low priced era of the 1920's and early 1930's. He urged farmers not to forget that 2 million farmers lost their farms by foreclosure between the two world wars largely because of their inability in times of low prices of farm products to meet their debts acquired when prices were high. Hundreds of thousands of other

farmers barely saved their farms by greatly reducing their standards of living and mining the soil. Referring to the possibility of an excess profits tax on land sales, Governor Duggan suggested it be graduated downward, depending on the number of years the farm was held after its purchase. "For example, if a farm were sold within a year from the time it was purchased, the excess profits tax would amount to 100 per cent of the profit," he explained. "If sold within two years the tax might be 80 per cent; three years, 60 per cent; four years, 40 per cent; and five years, 20 per cent. If held over five years there would be no tax.



THE CHAMPION B-TYPE ANGORA BUCK

S. W. Dismukes of Rocksprings, Texas, showed the Champion B-type buck at the State Fair at Dallas.



CHAMPION C-TYPE BUCK

Joe B. Ross of Sonora exhibited the champion C-type buck at the State Fair at Dallas.

ROSS, DISMUKES, ORR WIN CHAMPIONSHIPS AT FAIR

Angora Goats (Flat Locks)

YEARLING BUCK

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son, Rocksprings; 2, W. S. Orr, Rocksprings; 3, Chas. E. Orr, Rocksprings

BUCK KID

1, Chas. E. Orr, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, Chas. E. Orr.

PEN-OF-3 BUCK KIDS

1, Chas. E. Orr, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, S. W. Dismukes & Son.

CHAMPION BUCK

S. W. Dismukes & Son.

RESERVE CHAMPION BUCK

W. S. Orr.

YEARLING DOE

1, W. S. Orr, 2, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 3, S. W. Dismukes & Son.

PEN-OF-3 YEARLING DOES

1, W. S. Orr, 2, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 3, Chas. E. Orr.

DOE KID

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, S. W. Dismukes & Son.

PEN-OF-3 DOE KIDS

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, Chas. E. Orr.

CHAMPION DOE

W. S. Orr.

RESERVE CHAMPION DOE

S. W. Dismukes & Son.

EXHIBITOR'S FLOCK

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, Chas. E. Orr.

GET OF SIRE

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son, 2, W. S. Orr, 3, Chas. E. Orr.

Angora Goats (Ringlets)

YEARLING BUCK

1, Joe B. Ross, Sonora; 2, Joe B. Ross, 3, S. W. Dismukes and Son.

BUCK KID

1, Joe B. Ross, Sonora; 2, W. S. Orr; 3, Joe B. Ross.

PEN-OF-3 BUCK KIDS

1, W. S. Orr; 2, S. W. Dismukes & Son; 3, Chas. E. Orr.

CHAMPION BUCK

Joe B. Ross, Sonora.

RESERVE CHAMPION BUCK

Joe B. Ross, Sonora.

YEARLING DOE

1, W. S. Orr; 2, Chas. E. Orr; 3, Joe B. Ross.

PEN-OF-3 YEARLING DOES

1, Joe B. Ross; 2, W. S. Orr; 3, Chas. E. Orr.

DOE KID

1, Joe B. Ross; 2, Joe B. Ross; 3, Chas. E. Orr.

PEN-OF-3 DOE KIDS

1, Joe B. Ross; 2, W. S. Orr; 3, Chas. E. Orr.

CHAMPION DOE

W. S. Orr, Rocksprings.

RESERVE CHAMPION DOE

Joe B. Ross, Sonora.

EXHIBITOR'S FLOCK

1, Joe B. Ross; 2, W. S. Orr; 3, Chas. E. Orr.

GET OF SIRE

1, S. W. Dismukes & Son; 2, W. S. Orr; 3, Joe B. Ross.

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RANCHMEN: Protect Your Woolen Clothes and Rugs

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Our modern plant can give you expert work and prompt mail service.
331 W. Beauregard San Angelo

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Opposite Corner from Cactus Hotel
When in San Angelo leave your car with us. We specialize in washing and lubrication jobs. Cars called for and delivered. Dial 4398

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AUCTIONS

(Continued from page 79)

ers, and a good number of buyers and sellers will result in a thriving auction.

Efficient Management

Texas Auctions are different from auctions in the rest of the West in that they sell cattle mostly in singles or pairs. This comes about because the consignments are small and varied and the animals are usually not sorted. Buyers do their sorting by selective purchasing. A considerable amount of paper work is involved for each transaction and the physical process of running individual animals from sellers' pens, through the ring, and back to buyers' pens, is considerable.

A well-operated auction performs each function so smoothly that animals pass from trucks through chutes to the sellers' pens, through the ring and back to the buyers' pens and out through the trucks with no lost motion. The auctioneer, the weigher, and the clerks do their tasks at a coordinated speed so that no one waits on the other and the checks are written as fast as the animals are sold.

Efficient operations encourage repeat business from both buyers and sellers.

Comfort for Customers

A good auction need not be pretty to look at. Some of the best auctions just never seem to find time to rebuild their battered parts. A few es-

sentials should be considered although one or more of these is neglected at some successful auctions.

Seating capacity is important and tied in with this is access to the seats. Most auctions have their seats approachable from both sides and the middle. Spectators tend to linger in the doorways and aisles unless there are plenty of empty seats that are easy to get to.

Food is important to auction customers. Auction food facilities range from a soft drink box to air-conditioned seven day a week restaurants. Ideally, facilities should be adequate to handle the average crowd and serve a hot meal at a low cost. This should attract people to the auction and profits should come from the auction operations rather than from the concessions.

Parking space and drainage are important. A poorly located auction may force customers to park pretty far down the road and in rainy weather, the long muddy walk to the auction barn is discouraging to potential customers. Add the possibility of getting trapped behind other cars or getting stuck in the mud and the desirability of a well drained site with adequate parking area becomes apparent.

Provision of feed and water necessarily depends on individual conditions. At most auctions, the animals are delivered in the forenoon and do not remain overnight. Feed and water are required only in pens used for holding livestock overnight.

Miscellaneous Factors

A number of other things contribute to the success of individual auctions. Some auctioneers and ring men make the selling process entertaining. They provide a good show and keep buyers and sellers in a happy frame of mind. It is hard to evaluate the contribution of a top-flight auctioneer, but it is substantial.

Psychological influences are important. Putting the scale beam in plain view of the spectators is an example of good psychology. Everyone must be kept feeling that the auction process is perfectly fair to both buyers and sellers and that the auction operator is not getting rich at his expense.

Cleanliness is important. Adequate heating facilities in cold weather and a good breeze in summer are helpful. Overhead walks that give a good view of the pens create friends. Having some covered pens may be an investment that pays. Some concrete floors may help too and spraying pays good dividends in fly prevention.

It all adds up to a few important factors — efficiency, comfort, honesty, convenience, the feeling that you are getting a square deal. Auctions as a whole are growing, but some are getting smaller and some are going out of business. Competition is keen and producers know it when they can get a better deal at one place than another. Many auction operators have never tried to figure out ways of providing more services for their customers. Sooner or later they will have to do so or lose out.

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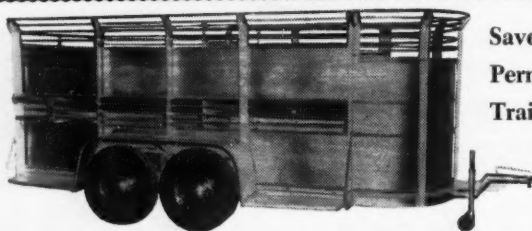
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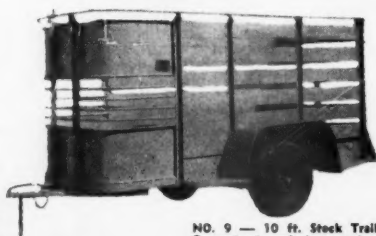


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REGULATION

(Continued from page 79)

and Kentucky through the 1850's. Feeder, breeder and fat livestock were sold to buyers from Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Louisiana at these monthly auction sales.

The present livestock auction development throughout the Eastern and Southern States started with the Kentucky lamb auction. The first sale was held at Lexington, Kentucky, on May 22. At first these sales consisted mostly of lambs but later they included cattle, calves and hogs. In 1937 there were 32 regular weekly auction sales in the state. These auctions are at present the most important marketing channels used by Kentucky farmers and stockmen in the sale of fat lambs, veal calves, and feeder and breeder livestock.

The success of the Kentucky auctions was the stimulus that prompted establishment of sales of similar types in Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In fact, many of these auctions were promoted by men from Kentucky.

Farmers and ranchers have come to depend on the Community Auction sales organizations to market their livestock; and they maintain that prices they receive locally will net them more than if they were forced to ship their cattle to central markets or to sell them on the farm to individual buyers.

The Packers' and Stockyard' Act, at the present time, is being enforced throughout the United States upon less than 400 entities coming under the Act, and that bureau has a total personnel of 109 people. There are better than 3,000 auction sales in the United States, so it should be apparent that it would require at least ten times the present personnel to properly apply and enforce the Act against the auction sales operators. That would mean a tremendous increase in this bureau—all adding to the expense of the tax payers of this country. It would not only mean more red tape and governmental supervision, but it would place heavy additional clerical work on the auction sale barns.

Apparently unknown to many, is the fact that the State of Texas has laws upon its statute books, which adequately and properly regulate livestock auction commission merchants. The reader's attention is called to Article 1287a of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas of 1925, as amended. The 45th Legislature of Texas, as a part of their acts of 1937, passed this law, which is on the statute books today. It sets out the definition of a livestock auction commission merchant. It requires a bond before such merchant may engage in such business within this State, and further that such bond must be made payable to the County Judge of the county in which such commission auction merchant has his principal office or place of business, as trustee for all persons who may become entitled to

the benefit of this law. The bond is conditioned that such livestock commission auction merchant shall faithfully obey and carry out all of the terms and provisions of this law and will faithfully and truly perform all agreements entered into with all the consignors, owners or those holding valid liens on said livestock with respect to receiving, handling, selling and making remittances and payments of the net proceeds thereof to said named parties, and such bond further provides that such auction commission merchant shall within 48 hours of the sale of the livestock so consigned remit the net proceeds thereof to the parties rightfully entitled to receive the same. That the bond must be approved by the County Judge and filed in the office of the County Clerk. The law further provides for the deposits of proceeds of sale in case of disputes between claimants.

In 1949, the 51st Legislature of Texas passed an amendment adding to the above quoted law and such amendment requires a record of the vehicle in which livestock is transported. That such record shall be on a form prescribed by the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, and that the livestock auction commission merchant should always keep such records for at least one year and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours. The laws of Texas further prescribe a bond for the public weighers weighing livestock at such auction sales.

DOWN UNDER

(Continued from page 10)

pen into the sump, there is no splash and no stained wool. Furthermore the plan assures that every animal gets a thorough treatment.

Pasture improvement is making great strides in Australia. They have found that with the right strains of subterranean clover, rye grasses, trefoils, Dutch clovers, etc., combined with the proper application of super phosphate and other "manures," the carrying capacity in the better rainfall areas can be doubled, trebled and quadrupled. We have a great deal to learn from these people on this subject.

Australians are very friendly toward the United States. Actually they feel a close kinship with us even though they are intensely loyal to Great Britain. At many public functions it is not unusual to see the American flag displayed with the Australian flag.

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WINS ASSOCIATION AWARD

CLINTON HODGES WINS TEXAS 4-H SHEEP AND WOOL AWARD

CLINTON HODGES of Sterling City, 16-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hodges, has been declared the champion Texas 4-H Club sheep and wool producer.

Floyd Lynch, state 4-H Club leader of the Texas A. & M. Extension Service, announced the award which will be an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. This prize is provided by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

A 4-H member for 6 years, Clinton also has to his credit the county Wilson Meat Animal medal and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' county medal.

He began his sheep career by feeding six registered Rambouillet ewes and two Rambouillet rams from his father's registered flock. He sold one ram at \$500 and bought 10 yearling ewes with the money. Soon he learned to keep all the ewe lambs and increase this flock.

By 1947 he had 22 ewes and a ram.

The ram was reserve champion in the San Angelo Fat Stock Show. The following year he kept an aged ewe fleece and won grand championship in the Sonora Wool Show on its merit.

The next season he started with a ram and 25 ewes which produced 17 lambs. One of the ram lambs was grand champion in the boys' division in San Angelo.

In 1949 he began the season with 32 ewes, which produced 27 lambs. He used his credit and borrowed the money to buy 16 ewes from the 21-year-old Rambouillet flock of J. H. Sims of Miles.

This year he has 63 ewes and two rams. One of his lambs was grand champion of the Sterling County boys' show.

In the six years he has been in club work Clinton has built up a profit of \$4,384 in sales and premium money. He has won 65 ribbons including 4 grand champion and 2 reserve champions. He has served as vice-president and president of the Sterling County 4-H Club and is now president of the senior class of Sterling High School.

America's Finest

 A black and white photograph showing three stacks of suitcases. The stack on the left has three plain, light-colored suitcases. The middle stack has three suitcases with a dark, ornate paisley or floral pattern. The stack on the right has three plain, dark-colored suitcases. The suitcases are arranged on a patterned surface.

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 - XI. Flowers in the Grassland
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Grazings

By THE EDITOR

'AND HIS WORKS WILL LIVE AFTER HIM'

THE RANCH industry was shocked and saddened because of the recent death of Wallace Dameron, Superintendent of the Ranch Experiment Station near Sonora. His work in behalf of the ranch industry covered a score or more years—beneficial ones for those who are enriched by developments of more profitable ranching methods—fruitful ones in the acquisition of friends, for Wallace Dameron had many friends.

Hard, unceasing effort, a ready willingness to give advice when asked and an equal willingness to accept suggestions, even tempered in most trying circumstances, and unflinching honesty marked the character of Wallace Dameron.

His work with sheep and goat men achieved not only results of immeasurable value to the industry but, more important, won their everlasting gratitude and admiration. He was one of the greatest sheep judges the industry has known. Fairness, thoroughness

and sincerity marked his judging work which experience made brilliant.

Among the many projects under his guidance the Ranch Experiment Station developed soremouth vaccine which is undeniably one of the major accomplishments of sheep experimental work in this century. Almost equal in importance was the Station's work in analyzing the benefits of Phenothiazine-salt mixtures. Research in sheep and goat breeding brought new light to the industry and this work is continuing under Mr. Dameron's outline as the present day ram progeny test.

Wallace Dameron was a great and good man. His memory and his works will live after him.

THIS ISSUE

BECAUSE THE annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was set for November 20-22 it was necessary that the convention issue for this year be one month earlier. Usually the December magazine is the annual feature issue. This year, however, the November issue will feature the convention to be held in Fort Worth; while the December issue will be our Christmas issue and will feature what happens during the convention. Both the readers and advertisers will benefit, we believe, be-

cause of the increased circulation and unusual number of most interesting and instructive articles written by those whom we believe to be among the leaders of their particular field.

That today is a day of change; that uncertainty rides into the future with all of us and that research has become one of the dominating influences in the ranching industry has been taken into consideration in preparing both the November and the December magazines. We believe that the ranchmen readers of the SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER will reap a real bonus of value in fine reading. We recommend the writers to you with pride and suggest that you save the magazine for future reference.

We acknowledge a great debt to the business firms and others who are advertising in the November and December magazines. Because the circulation of this magazine and its editorial content is, we feel, unsurpassed these advertisers are making a most worthwhile investment. We sincerely trust that the readers of the magazine will determine to show their appreciation to the advertisers who make the magazine possible by thanking them and patronizing them when possible.

In behalf of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, this magazine and its staff, we want to express our appreciation to all who have made 1950 a most successful year for the Association and for the magazine which serves it.

WE PUBLISH A BOOK

IT WAS A difficult decision to make. Quite a financial risk. Furthermore, it was a task involving many hours of tedious painstaking work. Nevertheless we decided to publish a book. The decision was made only after reviewing the most gratifying and amazing response of readers of this magazine to the articles on grass. The series started in 1945 and ran for more than two years. This indicated a definite need for a source book available to ranchmen on the most important crop of land—grass.

B. W. Allred, Regional Range Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, author of the articles on grass, revised the series, brought the information presented up to date, made numerous additions in illustrations and content, both in analysis charts and factual information. One of the additions to those articles previously published in the magazine is a grass reseeding chart which will be most beneficial to any ranchman desiring to plant seed on a plot of ground for study or to reseed his range. We believe that this chart alone will be worth the price of the book to many ranchmen.

The book is published by this magazine as a service to the ranch industry. We hope that the ranchmen will buy the book because the information contained in it can be of little value to them unless the information is at their finger tips and the suggestions, information and advice in the book is understood and followed.

While the book is technical, it is

written in non-technical words, in easily understood language, and presented in such a manner that its study will not be a hardship but a pleasure and reference to the various subjects easily made.

The best quality of paper, the best printing and the best binding procurable have gone into this book. The illustrations have not been cheapened nor spared from the standpoint of expense and they are many and adequate.

We are proud of this book, proud of the author, B. W. Allred, whose knowledge on grass and the care of grassland and the ability to impart it we believe to be unsurpassed. We are grateful to those who have encouraged us in this work and to those who otherwise aided the author and the editor.

This book was published primarily for the ranchman and we sincerely hope that it will be of benefit to him.

RIISING LAND PRICES STILL EVIDENT

RECORD HIGH prices for Texas farm and ranch land existed at the end of 1949, and land prices continue to rise, according to a report prepared by John H. Southern and Joe R. Motheral. It was a co-operative study carried on by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

During 1949, Texas land prices increased an average of about seven and one-half per cent, or from an average of \$41.36 to \$44.44 per acre. This increase is in contrast to the slight decrease which occurred during 1948. Last year marks the third straight year that land prices have stayed at a record high level, far above the high prices which existed in 1926.

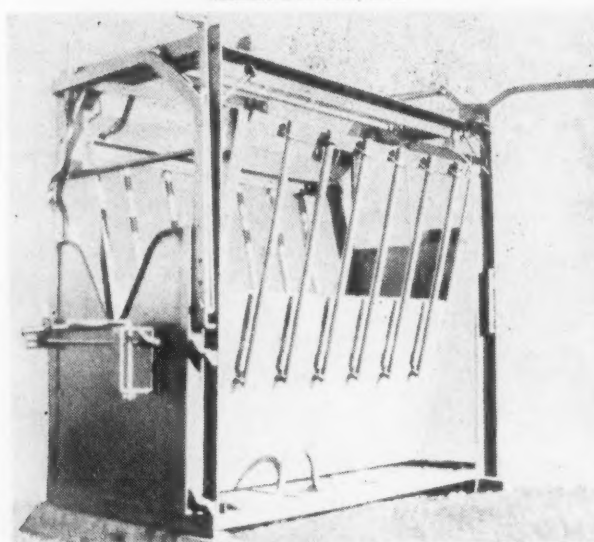
Although the price increased in 1949, the number of acres sold was 25 per cent less than was sold in 1948. The average size of the tracts of land sold was smaller than had been the case for several years, and the number of sales dropped 11 per cent.

The rise in prices occurred in 12 of the 18 type-of-farming areas in Texas, the largest increase being for wheat farming land of the High Plains. The average price of land in this area jumped from \$32.01 per acre to \$50.00, an increase of 65 per cent. Very large increases also occurred in the grazing area of the High Plains and in the Trans-Pecos and the Lower Rio Grande Valley areas.

The average price of land was 18.7 per cent lower in the High Plains cotton area and in the Rolling Plains area than during 1948. And a drop of 15.2 per cent occurred during 1949 in the Grand Prairie. A considerable drop also occurred in the number of sales and the number of acres sold in these three areas, the acreage changing hands varying from one-fifth to one-third less than in 1948.

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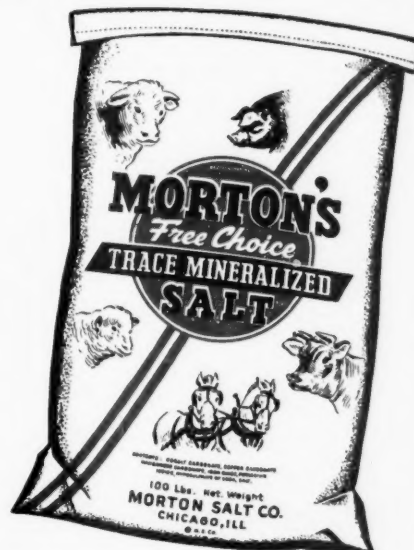
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testines of your animals. Manganese helps livestock utilize calcium and phosphorus for strong, well developed bones. Iron and copper work together to form healthy, rich blood to carry oxygen to the cells of the animal's body. Iodine activates the thyroid gland which controls the entire activity of the body.

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